R. S. IX-5]

*revious references.*

Mur 652-12

File No. 391-1.

1915.

Serial Nos. 1

( Munzpai )

*Later references.*

Mur 599-12

Y. 224-3 (1-4)

364-42-(1-3)- B. Sept 43.

232-42-1-4.

# ENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

*rial Nos.* 1

Part B for April. 17.

SUBJECT.

Utilization of the Munzai Surplus funds in the spread of religious & moral education.

by. Commrs of Divns, Munz. Supdt, Comptr & members of the Committee. No. 2526-37. dt. 2-4-17.

Passes orders sanctioning engineering establishment at a cost of Rs 6280/- per annum to assist the Munz. Supdt. for the inspection, repair etc of Munz. institutions.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

G.R.S. 11] 1915

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( Murray )

(To

NOTES.

File No. 391-15

FILE HEADING.

Utilization of the Murray Surplus funds in the Spread of religious and moral education.

| No. | Dated | Received |
|---|---|---|
| c. | Enclos. | Spare Copies. | Serial No. |

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

P. T. O.

—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15 6 12

No 1273
14.12.15

REPLY.

*(To be written on this margin.)*

W. D. 791—GPB—2,000—2-10-15

(2)

# Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

*Dated.....14th December.....191 5*

1. *Muzrai File No.82 of 1914-15 (Powers and duties of Muzrai Superintendent).*

2. *Muzrai File No. 371 of 1913-14 (Recommendation of the Muzrai Committee in regard to the administration, etc., of Muzrai Institutions).*

*The marginally* noted Muzrai files awaiting consideration are forwarded, with compliments, to the First Member of Council, together with a note drawn up, by Mr. G. Aravamudu Iyengar on the subject of utilizing the Muzrai surplus funds for other public purposes. The subject was discussed by the Muzrai Superintendent with me before the note was drawn up.*

*The following principles underlying the proposals require the preliminary assent of the Council before the working out of details is undertaken:-*

(a) *The formation of a fund from a portion of the accumulated surplus now in hand, at credit of the Muzrai institutions, and utilizing the interest realized therefrom for the spread of religious and moral education and other similar activities, and*

(b) *the constitution of a general Muzrai fund by a percentage deduction from the annual income of the more important Muzrai institutions in lieu of the existing contributions from certain temples to meet the cost of direction, inspection, District and Taluk Offices, etc.*

Both may be done. The proceeds however may not be Considerable. But details may be worked out by the Muz. Secy, one of the Fin. Secretaries & the Rev Secy under the direction of the Member in Charge.

15/12/15

(3)

I shall be obliged if the First Member will kindly bring up this subject at tomorrow's meeting of Council and lead the discussion at the meeting.

do

14.12.15.

The First Member
of Council.

R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 391 of 1915-16

Serial No.

Further information wanted
(1) Out of the income what total of necessary expenditure
(2) Savings of more than a thousand should be given for each institution
(3) Surplus at the credit of each institution of more than 4000 rupees should be given.
(4) It should be stated how much of the Surplus would be necessary for the restoration of buildings &c.

This should be prepared and submitted in a fortnight

340 Subd Gt Sr members
(1) Accurate information under this head is not readily available. The original statements received from the Talukas do not show the expenditure item in the case of

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

F. R. S [2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 391 of 1915.

Serial No.

many institutions. Their missions have been printed out and accurate information has been called for. Returns from 34 Talukas have been received and except in the case of a few where instances information under this head is available in three cases as regards institutions having an income exceeding Rs 100.

An attempt has been made to collect the figures from the Dist. administration reports and two statements I & II are put up. The figures appear to be far from accurate as at present there is no return to show the income from lands endowed to the temples. Such as they are there is an average surplus of Rs 50,000 which is the same as was arrived at (para 3 of my note) justifying from the average increment of 15% of surplus

Statement - III gives a list of institutions which have a clear saving of more than one thousand Rupees every year. Their number

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30 6-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 391 of 1915.

Serial No.

is an annual
ing of Rs 4000.
ajuns have been
ibed from the contributors
and from reports
ived from the Church
is

(Statement I
A ...)

Comes up to 20 and between them
~~if any and if they are also to~~
~~contribute to the general Mysore~~
~~Fund, its expenses is bound to~~
~~be reimbursed~~.

Statement IV gives a list of institutions having at its credit a surplus of more than Rs 4000 The list is not exhaustive as it excludes some of the present minor institutions with an income of less than Rs 250 for which separate accounts are not maintained in the Comptroller's office. When the surplus at the credit of these minor institutions is examined with reference to each individual institution there will be a substantial increase to the list. Even as it is there are 64 ~~major~~ institutions having a surplus of more than Rs 4000 and between them there is a total surplus of Rs 10,97,023. My idea is that each of these institutions should be given the necessary and least Rs 4000 as working balance, there will still be a sum of Rs 8,41023 available

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

Serial No.

as Capital for the Fund. To this has to be added the surplus of those institutions omitted in the list but having a surplus of more than Rs 4000.

In this connection a statement received from the Comptroller indicating the amount available for investment and after cash balance is also submitted. It will be seen that the Comptroller considers that a sum of Rs 3,43,000 is available for investment and a cash balance of Rs 8,82,000, after keeping at the credit of the institutions as cash balance a sum equal ~~to~~ to one year's expenditure to meet unforeseen charges

As regards the 4th query no ~~accounts~~ information is available in the Office. ~~In 1907~~ information was called for as regards such institutions and statements were received from all the ~~Districts~~ except Bangalore. From 1907 onwards, statements of institutions requiring repairs are being submitted by the Deputy Commissioners

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 391 of 1915.

Serial No.

for purposes of allotting the annual State grant. Non statements cannot be considered to be as here time and even as it is a sum of Rs 90,000/- has been asked for, in 1914-15 to place the institutions in a proper state of repair. By accurate information under this head is required, it will take an appreciable period of time as it is unlikely that such information will be available readily in the District or Taluk Offices and it may be that a preliminary survey by a professional agency is found necessary. For purposes of the present note we may however take ~~xxxx~~ very roughly ~~xxxxxx~~ that about 2 lakhs will be required to place the more important institutions at least in a state of thorough repair.

In conclusion I beg to suggest in all deference and humility, that pending decision on the questions of the utilization of the Surplus and of the formation of a General Municipal Fund, the consideration of the other questions viz

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

G. R S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 391 of 1915.

Serial No.

'Powers and duties of the Mysore Supdt.' (File no 82 of 1914-15) and 'Administration of Mysore Institutions' (File no 371 of 1913-14) may not be postponed. I may be pardoned for saying that the former at least calls for early decision

lch
11.1.16

In file 82, I see that nothing has been done after my note of 7.11.14. The matter has to be discussed in Council.

In file 371, also a draft was approved by me in June 1914.

In disposal of funds, I think that the following rules should be observed.

A. Surplus funds:

Money below a certain amount should be

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

Serial No.

left out altogether for the institution concerned. The limit may be some figure between 4000 & 10000 Rs.

Where the institution buildings need repairs &c all the money necessary therefor shd be utilised for the insts & only the excess touched. Institutions with larger resources than others should be kept at a higher level.

The rule of cy pres should be followed in all cases in which the funds are diverted from their original purpose.

Temple funds, Chatra funds & Matha



GPB—20,000—30-6-15

Serial No.

funds, should be treated separately. On the last, we should have the least power of diversion

If these principles are agreed upon, their application may be determined for individual cases & classes of cases in further detail in the department.

18/1/16

(To be brought up at tomorrow's meeting).
P + O

Two supplemental notes with subsidiary statements, one dealing with the surplus of institutions and the other with the levy of contributions to meet cost of establishment are submitted.

31.1.16

The file is forwarded with Compliments to the Financial Secretary

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30 6 15

G R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 391 of 1915

Serial No

for favour of perusal and remarks as directed by the Dewan. If a personal discussion is considered desirable the Mysore Supt. will wait upon him at any time which may be found convenient. The Subject is before the next Council meeting on the 2nd Feb.

31.1.16 for Secretary Rev. Dept.

Subd. 31/1/16

1/2/16

Instead of a total income of Rs 60,000 per annum which the Mysore Supt expected to find some time back & which came as very welcome news to the finance dept in these hard times, he now only comes forward with an estimate of receipts of about Rs 33,000 per annum. ~~receipts~~ Even then the schemes are good & worth trying. Instead of new Hydro Electric Power the amount set apart for the spread of Religious Education may be spent in a suitable manner on the by Pass principle referred to by the Dewan in giving effect to the recommendations of the Sanskrit Committee. I think Mr Bishop

NOTE– Contn sheet

GPB—20,000—30 6 15

General and Revenue Secretariat. Mucz File No. 391 of 1915

Serial No.

+ feeding for Sanskrit students will be all right.

A note by Fin. Branch with my marginal remarks is also placed on file

For VII)

Subd & 1st. member

2.2.16

1st. member's order on slip

Circulate before next meeting (16th)

2.2.16

Forwarded with Compliments for the General Secretary for necessary action

5.2.16

for Rev. Secy

C-S with Draft

1 No: 2526-37 dt 2.4.17, to Collrs of Dists, Comptt & Supt., Muz Depts & Members of the Committee, passes orders sanctioning Engineering establt at a cost of Rs 6280/- per annum to assist the Muz Depts for the inspection of Muz Insts

NOTE—Contn. sheet

For disposal by next meeting)

No. C. 157.

.. ..10 : . 2.. 191..6

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

**Council Matter.**

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## SUBJECT.

(Clause viii of the Schedule)

Levy of a percentage contribution on the income of Muzrai Institutions to meet establishment charges and the ~~realisatio~~ utilization n of Muzrai surplus funds for the spread of religious and moral education.

## CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

D. M. Narasinga Rao

*Secretary to Government.*

10th February

.. ..... .. .. .. .. .....*1916* .

---

**Extraordinary Member of Council.**

**First Member of Council.** Seen by the First Member of Council.

**Second Member of Council.** 14/2

WD 2012—GPB—1 000 -9 2 16

Seen by the 2nd member.
8/9/16

Supplemental Note.

---

Utilization of the accumulated surplus of institutions.

The accumulated surplus of Muzrai Institutions of all kinds at the end of June 1914-15 was Rs.7,96,000/- invested and Rs.8,87,873/- uninvested, total Rs.16,83,873/- according to the Comptroller's accounts. Details are shown in the margin.

| | Uninvested. Rs. | Invested. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Hindu temples. - - - | 5,98,370 | 6,47,741 |
| Chattrams. - - - - | 84,129 | 31,366 |
| Palace Muzrai Institutions. | 72,895 | Nil. |
| Mathas. - - - - | 31,798 | 58,050 |
| Charitable institutions under Government management. - | 45,028 | 36,092 |
| Mahommedan institutions. - | 36,565 | 20,075 |
| Institutions outside Mysore. | 18,521 | Nil. |
| Miscellaneous. - - - | 567 | 2,676 |

On the basis of the principles laid down in the 1st Member's note of 18th January 1916, separate statements have been prepared for Hindu religious institutions having a surplus of more than Rs.4,000/-, of Chattrams and Mathas having a surplus balance at their credit (Vide statements A, B and C.) The statement of Hindu temples is not quite complete as lump sum figures only are now available in the case of institutions with an income of less than Rs.250/-. It is not likely, however, that there will be a considerable addition to this statement A when surpluses of individual institutions of this class are ascertained.

The next question to be considered is the amount that can be made available for purposes of the fund.

I. As regards Hindu temples, if it is only

the institutions having a surplus of over Rs.4,000/- which are to be accepted as contributeries, a sum of at least Rs.4,000/- should be retained as a working balance in the case of each institution. There are 60 institutions of this class with an aggregate surplus at their credit of Rs.5,85,195/- invested and Rs.3.11,535/- uninvested. Out of this all the moneys required for the repairs of buildings will have first to be set apart, and out of the balance any surplus in excess of Rs.4,000/- is to be utilized for the purpose of the fund assuming that the working balance is fixed finally at Rs.4,000/-

It is not practicable to estimate the value of repairs required without a preliminary enquiry but it may be assumed for purposes of this note at Rs.60,000/- that is to say at Rs.1,000/- for each institution. The working balance at Rs.4,000/- for each institution will consume Rs.2,40,000. Thus Rs.3,00,000/- will have to be left untouched and Rs.11,535/- will alone be available to be added on to investments. Including this the whole of the investments aggregating in value to nearly 6 lacs may be diverted for purposes of the present fund.

N.B. It may perhaps be found practicable after special enquiry to fix a lower minimum as working balance in the case of institutions of minor importance and magnitude.

II. Chattrams.-- Under this head there is an invested surplus of Rs.31,366/- and uninvested surplus of Rs.84,128/-. In the revision of Chattrams now under the consideration of Government, a

saving of about Rs.6,000/- per annum. is proposed to be effected and this amount will be available for the repairs and improvement of those retained. It may therefore not be inconvenient if the surplus in excess of Rs.1000/- at the credit of individual chattrams be added on to the Fund. This would make available Rs.63,366/- leaving out of consideration the Chattrams at Hassan and Melkotè which have been accumulating funds towards the construction of a suitable building. Vide statement D.

Even if this should be considered inexpedient there can be no objection to appropriate the balances at the credit of the 20 Chattrams where feeding is to be stopped. There is a surplus of Rs.20,273/- uninvested and Rs.10,163/- invested between these institutions to which may also be added the savings under Barahazar Santarpane for the benefit of which additional allotment per year may be made from the savings of Rs.6,000/- mentioned above. Thus in the alternative a sum of Rs.43,000/- can be made available out of the surplus of Chattrams. Vide statement E.

| | |
|---|---|
| Invested. | Rs.12,800/-" |
| Uninvested. | Rs. 493/-" |

As regards charitable institutions under Government management, there are two institutions, viz., Damodar Doss' Charities and Nowl Krishna Doss' Charities the surplus of which appears to be utilizable by Government for purposes kindred to the purposes of the original grant. In the former case the surplus and the balance of income are wholly at the disposal of Government and in the latter

Irish members remarks:-

All the savings of chattrams which do not amount to much should be devoted separately to improving other chattrams. There is little chance of Govt. Contributing any funds out of general revenues hereafter

The utmost diversion permissible should be to feed Students of the classes resorting to these chattrams. The money may be added to feed Students of Sanskrit College.

The private Charities should be strictly dealt with according to legal rules.

case one sixth is so available. If the diversion of the surplus of these charities is considered unobjectionable, a sum of Rs.24,874/- will be made available for purposes of the fund as shown in the margin.

| | Invested. Rs. | Uninvested. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Damodar Doss' Charities. | 12,154 | 9,000 |
| 1/6 of Nowl Krishna Doss' Charities. | 3,720 | --- |
| Total. | 15,874 | 9,000 |

Thus in all ~~only~~ Rs.6,84,970/- only can now be made available and as a conservative estimate it may be assumed for purposes of the present note that the special fund will consist immediately of invested securities to the extent of Rs.6½ lacs to be added on from time to time until the fund reaches 10 lacs. The investments will be partly in 3½% Government of India securities and 4% Mysore Loan papers in the proportion of 4 to 1 which is the proportion of the total holding of the Muzrai institutions and will yield an interest income of Rs.23,400/- per month. The apportionment of this income may be as follows:--

| | |
|---|---|
| I. Engineering Establishment. | Rs. 6,280 |
| II. Special improvements. - - | Rs.10,000 |
| III. Spread of religious education. | Rs. 7,120 |
| Total. | Rs.23,400 |

1st member's remarks

Will money available require an establishment of Rs 6000/-? There will not be any work of large magnitude to be done. The local establishment should be sufficiently able to do it. It would be better to pay Contribution as of at present. I would divide equally between II & III.

The Engineering establishment may consist

1 Assistant Engineer at an average aggregate cost of Rs.250/- per month.

2 Sub Overseers at Rs.60/- each.

1 Draughtsman at Rs.40/-

4 Peons as orderlies to officers. Rs.30/-

A large proportion of the income from the

fund has been earmarked for special improvements and together with the annual state grant of Rs.10,000/-, Rs.20,000/- will be available for special improvements. In addition to this, the ordinary repairs of the institutions will be met from their own funds wherever possible and this amounts on the average of past years to as much as Rs.40,000/-per annum. The special Engineering establishment will ordinarily be engaged in the inspection of buildings and the grounds and in drawing up of estimates for their repairs and improvement but the carrying out of the work itself will be left to local agency, professional or otherwise.

As a sum of only Rs.7,120/- will be available for utilization for the other activities indicated in the note, it appears to be advisable to confine attention for the present to one or two directions which are of immediate importance to the Hindu Society and will have also a preponderating influence in the proper conduct of temple worship. The ignorance of the Archaks and Purohits has almost become proverbial and there are very few among the younger generation who can be said to be a credit to their professions. Upon them depend the sanctity and benefit of the temple worship and the spirituality and usefulness of the religious ceremonies in which such a large part of the energies and resources of the Hindu community are spent. It is high time that measures should be adopted to arrest the deterioration and to spread the knowledge of principles and methods to enable them to intelligently follow the meaning of the Mantras and the instructions of the Kalpas.

With this object in view six Agama and eight Prayoga classes may immediately be opened and paid out of this fund to be located as far as possible in conjunction with the existing Sanskrit schools which will impart to students some elementary knowledge of the Sanskrit language. The particular location and other details may be worked up later on, but it may be mentioned here that the six Agama classes are intended to teach, one each of the six methods of temple worship in vogue and that the Prayoga classes will be distributed equally between the Rik and Yajur Vedins. The above will absorb about Rs.3,500/- and in addition Rs.1,500/- may be set apart to encourage the recitation of Veda (Adhyayana) and to some extent of Prabhanda (for Sri Vaishnavas.) The encouragement may be in the shape of a grant to the local teachers for carrying on the work or at so much per pupil learning.

The balance of about Rs.2,000/- may be utilized for the exposition of the Hindu sacred books and lectures on the Hindu religions. Owing to present day conditions this has also become necessary as the Pandit class with whom it was a labour of love in olden days are getting to be scarcer and have also to be wage-earners. Further with the modern problem of large and populous towns it seems to be necessary to establish centres for the dissemination of religious knowledge among the class of people who have neither the time nor the convenience to learn for themselves. The amount provided is by no means adequate but a good beginning may be made in this direction.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saiva Agama. | " |
| | " |
| Kamika. | " |
| Karana. | " |
| Vathula. | " |
| | " |
| Vaishnava. | " |
| | " |
| Pancharatra | " |
| Isvara Samhita. | " |
| Pancharatra | " |
| Padma Samhita. | " |
| Vaikhanusa. | " |

First members remarks

I approve But even with classes, I doubt if we can secure pupils The work is ill paid for that except in perhaps a dozen institutions the men cannot live on the income

would it not be better to Contribute to Bangalore and other Colleges where these subjects may be taught ?

N.B. Attention has been confined to the improvement of Hindu religion as the fund as at present constituted will be wholly from Hindu institutions.

The appended statement exhibits at a glance the financial aspect of the present proposals.

Ramaswami Reddy

31.1.46

MUZRAI SUPERINTENDENT.

| | | Rs. | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital of the Fund. - - - (Rs.5,20,000 at 3½% and Rs.1,30,000 at 4%) | | 6,50,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| Estimated income. - - - | | 23,400 | 0 | 0 | |
| I. Engineering Establishment. Rs.6,280/- | | | | | |
| Assistant Engineer. - - | | 250 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub Overseer. (2) - - | | 120 | 0 | 0 | |
| Draughtsman. - - - | | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| Peons. (4) - - - | | 30 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 440 | 0 | 0 | per month |
| | or | | | | |
| | | 5,280 | 0 | 0 | per annum |
| Travelling Allowance to officer and establishment - - - | | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Total. - | | 6,280 | 0 | 0 | " |
| II. Special Improvements. Rs.10,000/- | | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | " |
| III. Spread of Religious Education. Rs. 7,120/- | | | | | |
| (a) Agama. Six teachers. @ Rs.15-1-20. | | 112 | 8 | 0 | |
| (b) Prayoga. Eight teachers.@ Rs.15-1-20 | | 150 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 262 | 8 | 0 | per month |
| | or | | | | |
| | | 3,150 | 0 | 0 | per annum |
| Contingencies. - - | | 350 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Total. - | | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | " |
| (c) Adhyayana. Reserve for salary of Pandits or capitation grant. - | | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | |
| (d) Religious exposition and lectures. Six Puraniks at Rs.15/- | | 90 | 0 | 0 | per month |
| | or | | | | |
| | | 1080 | 0 | 0 | per annum |
| Honoraria for lecturers. | | 500 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Reserve for religious publications. - - - | | 540 | 0 | 0 | " |
| | | 2,120 | 0 | 0 | " |
| GRAND TOTAL. - | | 23,400 | 0 | 0 | |

MUZRAI SUPERINTENDENT.

# Supplemental Note

**Utilisation of the accumulated surplus of institutions.**

The accumulated surplus of Munrai Institutions of all kinds at the end of June 1914-15 was Rs.7,96,000/- invested and Rs.8,67,873/- uninvested, total Rs.16,63,873/- according to the Comptroller's accounts. Details are shown in the margin.

| | Uninvested. Rs. | Invested. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Hindu temples. - - - | 5,98,370 | 6,47,741 |
| Chattrams. - - - | 84,129 | 31,366 |
| Palace Munrai institutions. | 72,695 | Nil. |
| Mathas. - - - - - | 31,796 | 56,050 |
| Charitable institutions under Government management. - | 45,028 | 36,092 |
| Mahommedan institutions. - | 26,665 | 20,075 |
| Institutions outside Mysore. | 10,521 | Nil. |
| Miscellaneous. - - - | 567 | 2,676 |

On the basis of the principles laid down in the 1st Member's note of 18th January 1916 separate statements have been prepared for Hindu religious institutions having a surplus of more than Rs.4,000/-, of Chattrams and Mathas (Vide Statements having a surplus balance at their credit. (Vide statements A, B and C.) The statement of Hindu temples is not quite complete as lump sum figures only are now available in the case of institutions with an income of less than Rs.250/-. It is not likely, however, that there will be a considerable addition to this statement A when surpluses of individual institutions of this class are ascertained.

The next question to be considered is the amount that can be made available for purposes of the fund.

I. As regards Hindu temples, if it is only the institutions having a surplus of over Rs.4,000/-

which are to be accepted as contributories ~~contributions~~ towards ~~towards~~ ~~the~~ ~~working~~ a sum of at least Rs.4000/- should be retained as a working balance in the case of each institution. There are ~~will be~~ 60 institutions of this class with an aggregate surplus at their credit of Rs.3,85,195/- invested and Rs.3,11,535 uninvested. Out of this all the moneys required for the repairs of buildings will have first to be set apart, and out of the balance any surplus in excess of Rs.4000/- is to be utilised for the purpose of the fund assuming that the working balance is fixed finally at Rs.4000/-.

It is not practicable to estimate the value of repairs required without a preliminary enquiry but it may be assumed for purposes of this note at Rs.60,000/- that is to say at Rs.1000/- for each institution. The working balance at Rs.4000/- for each institution will consume Rs.2,40,000. Thus Rs.3,00,000/- will have to be left untouched and Rs.11,535/- will alone be available to be added on to investments. Including this the whole of the investments aggregating in value to nearly 6 lacs may be diverted for purposes of the present fund.

N.B. It may perhaps be found practicable after special enquiry to fix a lower minimum as working balance in the case of institutions of minor importance and magnitude.

II. Chattrams.-- Under this head there is an invested surplus of Rs.31,366 and uninvested surplus of Rs.84,128/-. In the revision of Chattrams now under the consideration of ~~Council~~ Government, a saving of about Rs.6000/- per mem annum. is proposed to be

effected and this amount will be available for the repairs and improvement of those retained. It may therefore not be inconvenient if the ~~whole of the invested~~ surplus ~~and all sums above~~ in excess of Rs.1000/- at the credit of individual chattrams be added on to the Fund. This would make available Rs. 63,366 leaving out of consideration the Chattrams at Haosen and Melkote ~~who~~ which have been accumulating funds towards the construction of a suitable building. *Vide Statement D*

Even if this should be considered inexpedient there can be no objection to appropriate the balances at the credit of the 20 Chattrams where feeding is to be stopped. There is a surplus of Rs.20,273/- uninvested and Rs.10,163/- invested between these institutions to which may also be added the savings under Barahasar Pantarpane for the benefit of which additional allotment per year may be made from the savings of Rs.6000/- mentioned above. Thus in the alternative a sum of Rs.43,000/- can be made available out of the surplus of Chattrams. *Vide Statement E.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Invested. | Rs.12,800/- |
| Uninvested. | 495/- |

As regards charitable institutions under Government management, there are two institutions. viz., Damodar Dass Charities and Howl Triumn Dass Charities the surplus of which appear to be utilizable by Government for purposes kindred to the purposes of the original grant. In the former case the surplus and the balance of income are wholly at the disposal of Government and in the latter case one ~~fourth~~ Sixth is so available. If the ~~decision~~ diversion of the surplus o ~~funds~~ these charit is considered unobjectionable a sum of Rs. ~~24,874~~ 24,874 will be made available for purposes of the fund as shown in the margin.

Please See next page.

| | Invested. | Uninvested. |
|---|---|---|
| Amoder Doss' Charities. | 12,154 | 9,000 |
| ⅓ of Nowl Krishna Doss' Charities. | 3720 ~~5,473~~ | ~~617~~ |
| T o t a l | ~~15,874~~ | ~~9,000~~ |

Thus in all ~~only~~ Rs.~~6,70,000~~/- 684970 only can ~~now~~ be made available and as a conservative estimate it may be assumed for purposes of the present note that the special fund will consist immediately of invested securities to the extent of Rs.6½ lacs to be added on from time to time until the fund reaches 10 lacs. The investments will be partly in 3½% Government of India securities and 4% Mysore Loan papers in the proportion of 4 to 1 which is the proportion of the total holding of the Munrai institutions and will yield an interest income of Rs.23,400/- per month. The ~~appointment~~ apportionment of this income may be as follows.--

| | |
|---|---|
| I. Engineering establishment. | Rs. 6,280 |
| II. Special improvements. | Rs.10,000 |
| III. Spread of religious education. | Rs. 7,120 |
| T o t a l. | Rs.23,400 |

The Engineering establishment may consist of

1 Assistant Engineer at an average aggregate cost of Rs.250/- per month.

2 Sub Overseers at Rs.60/- each.

1 Draughtsman at Rs.40/-

4 peons as orderlies to officers. Rs.30/-

A large ~~percentage~~ proportion of the income from the fund has been earmarked for special improvements and together with the annual state grant of Rs.10,000/- 20,000/- will be available for special improvements. In addition to this, the ordinary repairs of the institutions will be met from their own funds ~~which~~ wherever possible and this amounts

on ~~an~~ the average ~~has aggregated in the past~~ of past years to as much as Rs.40.000/- per annum. The special Engineering establishment will ordinarily be engaged with in the inspection of buildings and ~~the~~ grounds and in drawing up ~~of~~ estimates for their repairs and improvement but the carrying out of the work itself will be left to local agency, professional or otherwise.

As a sum of only Rs.7.120/- will be available for utilisation for the other activities indicated in the note, it appears to be advisable to confine attention for the present to one or two directions which are of immediate importance to the Hindu Society and will have also a preponderating influence in the proper conduct of temple worship. The ignorance of the Archaks and Purohits has almost become proverbial and there are very few among the younger generation who can be said to be a credit to their professions. Upon them depend the sanctity and benefit of the temple worship and the spirituality and usefulness of the religious ceremonies in which such a large part of the energies and resources of the Hindu community ~~are~~ is spent. It is high time that measures should be adopted to arrest the deterioration and to spread the knowledge of the principles and methods to enable them to intelligently follow the meaning of the Mantras and the instructions of the Kalpas.

With this object in view six Agama and eight Prayoga classes may immediately be opened and paid out of this fund to be located as far as possible in conjunction with the existing Sanskrit schools which will impart to ~~give the~~ students some elementary knowledge

knowledge of the Sanskrit language. The particular location and other details may be worked up later on, but it may be mentioned here that the six Agama classes are intended to teach, one each of the six methods of temple worship in vogue and that the Prayoga classes will be distributed equally between the Rik and Yajur Vedins. The above will absorb about Rs.3500/ and in addition Rs.1500/- may be set apart to encourage the recitation of Veda (Adhyayana) and to some extent of Prabhanda (for Sri Vaishnavas). The encouragement may be in the shape of a grant to the local teachers for carrying on the work or at so much per pupil learning

| Saiva Agama | |
|---|---|
| Kamika. | |
| Karana. | |
| Vathula. | |
| Vaishnava. | |
| Pancharatra | Isvara Samhita. |
| " | Padma Samhita. |
| Vaikhanasa. | |

The balance of about Rs.2,000/- may be utilized for the exposition of the Hindu sacred books and lectures on the Hindu religion. Owing to present day conditions this has also become necessary as the Pandit class with whom it was a labour of love in older days are getting to be scarcer, and have also to be wage earners. Further, with the modern problem of large and populous towns, it seems to be necessary to establish centres for the dissemination of religious knowledge among the class of people who have neither the time nor the convenience to ~~leave~~ learn for themselves. The amount provided is by no means adequate but a good beginning may be made in this direction.

N.B. Attention has been confined to the improvement of Hindu religion as the fund as at present constituted will be wholly from Hindu institutions.

The appended statement exhibits at a glance the financial aspect of the present proposals

Sd G. Narayanaswamy

MUDALI SUPERINTENDENT

TSH.

| | | Rs. | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital of the Fund. (Rs.5,20,000 @ 3½% and Rs.1,30,000 @ 4%) | | 6,50,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| Estimated Income. | | 23,400 | 0 | 0 | |
| I. Engineering Establishment. | Rs.6280 0 0 | | | | |
| Assistant Engineer. | | 250 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub Overseer. (2) | | 120 | 0 | 0 | |
| Draughtsman. | | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| Peons. -(4) | | 30 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 440 | 0 | 0 | per month |
| | | 5,280 | 0 | 0 | per annum |
| Travelling Allowance to officer and establishment. | | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Total. | | 6,280 | 0 | 0 | " |
| II. Special Improvements. | Rs.10,000 0 0 | | | | |
| III. Spread of Religious Education. | Rs.7,120 0 0 | | | | |
| (a) Agama. | | | | | |
| Six teachers. @ Rs.15-1-20 | | 112 | 8 | 0 | |
| (b) Prayoga. Eight teachers.@ 15-1-20 | | 150 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 262 | 8 | 0 | per month. |
| Contingencies. | | 350 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total. | | 3500 | 0 | 0 | per annum. |
| (c) Adhyayana. Reserve for salary of Pandits or capitation grant. | | 1500 | 0 | 0 | |
| (d) Religious exposition and lectures. Six Puraniks @ Rs.15/-. | | 90 | 0 | 0 | per month |
| | | or 1080 | 0 | 0 | per annum. |
| Honoraria for lecturers. | | 500 | 0 | 0 | |
| Reserve for religious publications. | | 540 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 2120 | 0 | 0 | |
| GRAND TOTAL. | | 23,400 | 0 | 0 | |

Sd/- G Aravamudacharyar

MUZRAI SUPERINTENDENT

# M E M O R A N D U M.

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In para 2 of Government Proceedings No.2067-77 Muz.652-12-1 dated 16th May 1913, the following subjects were referred to the Committee therein appointed, for study and submission of a joint report with definite programme for practical action.

(i) Revision and defining of the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis of Muzrai Institutions and of the various officers of the Department.

(ii)Revision of establishments and scale of expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in accordance with present-day needs and conditions.

(iii)Improvements and alterations needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

(iv) Arrangements necessary for proper celebration of Jatras, fairs, cattle shows etc. in connection with Muzrai Institutions.

(v) Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and eventually in District and Taluk head quarters and the more important villages.

(vi) Generally, all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and utility of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

Along with the report the Committee

were also to submit

(a) A complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai Institutions with their endowments in cash, land etc., and

(b) A draft Muzrai Manual, including a compilation of all Standing Orders of Government on the subject. The list and Manual were to be prepared in the Muzrai Superintendent's Office in the first instance and revised by the Committee before submission to Government.

2. Talukwar lists of Muzrai Institutions enjoying land inams of cash grants from Government were prepared in the Muzrai Superintendent's Office and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, inviting their co-operation and requesting them to instruct the Amildars to verify and submit complete information regarding them. The preliminary statements from the Amildars which should have been received at the end of October last have not, to a large extent, yet come in, and it is understood from local inspections and personal enquiries that they are in varying stages of preparation, the subject necessarily involving much labour and close research. After all the statements are received, the preparation of a complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai Institutions will be proceeded with

3. Regarding the compilation of the Standing Orders of Government and the drafting of the Departmental Manual, Mr. B. Ramaiya, Assistant Superintendent of the Muzrai Branch, who was

deputed by Government to assist in the work, has just recently joined his duties and the work will be expedited.

4. In the meanwhile, it would be advantageous to consider the larger issues involved and discuss the questions of principles to be guided by, in the re-organization of the Department, so as to be able to proceed with clear and definite aims at the subjects.

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I. Revision and defining the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis of Aurvi Institution and of the various officers of the Department.

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5. Since the Committee was appointed, the Aurvai Legislation has been passed and has come into effect from 1st January, 1914. Under sections 15 and 16 thereof, power is taken to appoint Dharmadarsis to manage the affairs of religious and charitable institutions for such terms and with such powers as may be prescribed and to 'frame rules for the conduct of business among them' and to 'invest Dharmadarsis with the powers, functions and responsibilities of a corporate person, including power to hold and dispose of property, sue and be sued' and under section 17, the Government may also appoint a Committee of persons either by election or otherwise with such powers of management and supervision as may be prescribed, to

rules, over one or more religious or charitable institutions.' A set of such rules is being drafted in the Muzrai Department at the instance of the Legislative Branch and will be submitted shortly for the consideration of the Government.

6. In this connection, a few questions of principle and policy connected with the supervision and control of Muzrai Institutions deserve notice. The policy of Government has been to treat the Dharmadarsis as unofficial advisers of the local Muzrai Officers in matters relating to the internal management of the institutions. The Muzrai Regulation contemplates the grant of greater powers functions and responsibilities to the Dharmadarisis, and if need be to treat them as corporate persons. With the history of the management of important and wealthy institutions in the neighbouring British Provinces by Devasthanam Committees and Dharmakartas before us, which is by no means reassuring, great caution will have to be exercised before handing over the more important of our Muzrai Institutions to the sole management of the Dharmadarsis. In regard to them, the safe course would seem to be to reserve the power of control with the local Revenue Officers of Government, the Dharmadarsis continuing as heretofore to be the unofficial advisers in matters of internal management, supervising daily routine and auditing monthly receipts and expenditure.

7. But in regard to the less important insti-

tutions

institutions and in view of the fact that the local officers may not be able to exercise a close supervision over the working of all such institutions, the balance of advantage may lie on the side of handing them over to the management of private bodies.

8. In deciding upon what institutions may be so handed over safely for purposes of control and management the religious institutions of the State may generally be considered in three classes, the Anna Chattrams being dealt with separately:--

First Class.-- Those having a total income exceeding one thousand rupees per annum and some others which on general consideration may have to be reserved under the special control of the Mamlatdar Department;

Second Class.-- Those with income ranging between Rs.100 and Rs.1000/-; and

Third Class.-- Those whose annual income is less than Rs.100/-.

9. As regards the first class of institutions actual management may continue, as at present, with the local Revenue Officers assisted by an advisory body of Dharmadarsis, and the existing rules published in Government Proceedings No.P144-53/Jud.121-53-4 dated 26th February 1910, with certain slight alterations, allowed to be in force. With a view to keep the Mamlatdar Superintendent in touch with the conduct of the institution, a copy of the proceedings of the Dharmadarsis' meetings may be ordered

to be sent to the Muzrai Superintendent by the Amildars. The Muzrai Superintendent may also be authorised to convene meetings of the Dharmadarsis for purposes of exchanging views on matters relating to the institutions visited by him in his tour. To enable the Dharmadarsis to efficiently discharge their duties, it may also be further provided that the Parpatteger or the responsible manager of the Institution should render all assistance to the Dharmadarsis which they may be called upon to furnish.

10. In regard to the second class of institutions, greater powers may be vested in the Dharmadarsis, or Committees appointed under Section 17 of the Muzrai Regulation. Such Dharmadarsis or Committees may be given full powers of management of the institutions and their properties --short of their actual disposal or conversion-- subject to the intervention and control of the local Muzrai Officer in cases of mismanagement or departure from established practice. A scale of expenditure for each institution may be fixed for their guidance by the Deputy Commissioner, and they be required furnish monthly accounts to the local Muzrai Officers and to generally conform to any directions that may be issued to them by the Deputy Commissioner. In matters of appointments and privileges granted to individuals, a right of appeal from their decisions may lie to the local Muzrai Officers and the decision in appeal of the Deputy Commissioner in the matter should be considered as final.

11. The third class of institutions may be

termed village institutions and left to the management of the village Panchayats where such exist, or to the Pujaris under the control of the village officers, the Patel and the Shanbog. No detailed accounts of income and expenditure need be kept for these, but the village officers may be required to submit a simple statement at the Taluk Jamabandi showing the income and expenditure of the institutions during the year, the condition of the buildings, the proper utilization of their Inam or grant, the satisfactory nature of the worship conducted and the popularity of the institutions. Where two or more institutions of the kind are within easy distances of each other and are capable of being clubbed together for purposes of administration, the group may be brought under the second class and administered by a body of Dharmadarsis. If the institution should adjoin a major institution falling under class I and is capable of being treated as subordinate thereto, it may be placed under the ministerial officer of the latter institution

12. These classifications would apply in the main only to the Hindu temples and Jain Pastis. As regards the Mahommedan institutions, the more important of them are already under Government management and the existing arrangements as regards the appointment of and definition of the powers of their Mazarin-e-owkoffs may be allowed to continue, at least for the present.

13. The revision and defining of the powers of the various officers of the Department is an important matter requiring an examination of the Orders of Government, and it will be dealt with in

consideration has to be paid to this belief, and as far as practicable, the quantity of Nivedyam offered should be constant. Daily puja, at fixed times, with all the onjoined services should be insisted upon. Though not in strict accordance with Agamas, Vara Puja (weekly worship) is being conducted in certain institutions, owing to inaccessibility, poverty of the institution or other causes, and this practice will have to continue until circumstances change and the resources of the institutions improve.

16. Under the Hetchukatic would fall the special ceremonies conducted on specified days in a month or a year and Utsavams. The expenses under this head are broadly divisible into two parts, consisting of special services done within the temple, and the secular, consisting of feasts, processions, music etc. for the entertainment of the devotees who resort thereto on such occasions. There seems to be no objection to make fixed money allotments based upon the average of previous years for Hetchukatic expenses and in deciding upon the amounts so to be allotted, it should be distinctly understood that no reduction should be made in the religious portion of the ceremonies and the expenditure under that head should be deemed to be the first charge upon the allotments made.

17. Even more important than the provision for Utsavams, is the necessity for the granting adequate remuneration to the Archak or Pujari of the temple, as the very sanctity of the institution rests upon the proper performance of the worship by a thoroughly fit person. It is becoming increasingly difficult

to find really qualified persons to serve as Archaks, and liberal inducements will have to be provided to secure them.

18. Further, in fixing the scale of establishments for the more important institutions, provision will have to be made for services of one or more officiators of the following classes, according to the standing of the institution and the hereditary nature of the officiators' rights -- Parpattegar, Archak, Paricharak, Mantrapushpa, Puranik (including Stotrapata, Veda and Rajasirvada reciters), Swayampaki, Sripada Bajantry, Kavalgar, Sweeper etc.,-- and so far as it may be consistent with the hereditary nature of the right, it ought to be the aim to attach living wages to them or at least to the more important of them (such as Archak Paricharak, Swayampaki) so as to attract decent persons with fair character.

19. As the Abhishekam, Nivedya and Puja articles have to be in kind, their quantities should be shewn in the scale fixed, and in fixing the money equivalent a small percentage to cover market fluctuations should be added to the actual value of such articles. The scale thus once fixed should be capable of being periodically revised, say, in 8 or 10 years or for sufficient reasons.

20. A fair margin should also be provided for the periodical repairs of the buildings and other properties of the institutions. A reserve of 10 to 15 per cent would not be too much. Wherever practicable, liberal provision may be made for the reading and exposition of the Puranas and other religious books so as to revive the disappearing

practice for utilizing these institutions as it were as so many popular centres whence religious education ought to spread to the masses.

21 When the scale of expenditure comes to be revised on such principles, it is not unlikely that cases may arise when Government will have to be approached for help so as to place the institutions in a position of extended usefulness or to render the service conducted therein more consistent with the needs of the Agamas -- and precedents are numerous where substantial relief and recurring grants have been made from State Funds in support of such institutions.

## GOVERNMENT ANNACHATTRAMS.

22. There are 66 Anna Chattrams in the State maintained from the Muzrai Budget with tasdiks ranging from Rs.119/- to Rs.3,692/- per annum. Apart from these, the Government also maintain two Chattrams outside the State, one at Tirupati in the Chittoor District and the other at Benares, besides 9 temporary feeding establishment at Subramanya in the South Canara District during the Subramanya Shashti festival. Further, free feeding is also conducted in Siva and Ramanuja Kutams attached to certain temples, but these may ~~xxx~~ be left out of consideration for the present and taken up at the time of revision of the scale of expenditure of the temples concerned. There are also a number of private or semi-private Anna Chattrams endowed from private funds or by grants of inams made by Govern-

ment

blishment of a Annam

Government in encouragement or recognition of charitable deeds, but they do not fall within the purview of the present enquiry, except in so far as their existence in any locality will have to be recognized in deciding upon the retention or otherwise of Government Chattrams also at the same place.

23. The location of all the Government Anna Chattrams within the State would seem to have been determined with reference to the then prevailing routes of traffic and pilgrimage, and changed occasionally since. With the advent of Railways and expansion of communications, the internal traffic and the pilgrim routes have been materially diverted and some of the Chattrams no longer serve to the same extent the purposes for which they were originally intended. Further, the tasdiks attached to many of these institutions have altogether become inadequate in these days increasingly high prices, and what with the fixed Nehimi allowances sanctioned from time to time and what with payments to establishments in cash, the allotments left for actual feeding serve merely for varying fractions of the month, and the institutions are shut up for the remaining periods thus in no small measure frustrating the very objects in view.

24. To replace these institutions on a proper footing and make them answer at least partially the original intentions, more or less drastic revision seems necessary. Some of the important

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Anna Chattrams may be retained for the convenience of the pilgrims visiting renowned shrines or sacred places and others absorbed and their funds applied partly for improving the more useful ones, and partly for imparting religious instruction to the public at large or for the reading and exposition of religious books etc., indirectly serving the same purpose. In so doing, however, great caution will be needed, lest the change be considered revolutionary; and for the present at least the institutions at District Head Quarters and at important central stations in the interior not yet opened by Railways may have to be retained.

25. A statement showing the Government Anna Chattrams and their situation and the institutions which may have to be retained under the foregoing considerations is hereto appended.

26. Thus revised, the number of Government Anna Chattrams may be capable of some reduction. It should however be insisted that those retained be placed on the basis of serving the pilgrims or travellers throughout the month and the requisite additional allotments be the first charge on the savings, if any, effected by the absorption of others.

27. Any balance accruing after meeting all such charges, may be made available for effecting such improvements as may be feasible from time to time as follows:--

(i) Provision of furnaika and establishment of a library of religious books

important centres, particularly in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore; the enlistment for fixed periods of itinerant religious teachers to preach in the interior tracts of the State or at fairs and festivals; and grants-in-aid to central orphanages;

(ii) Maintenance, including the pay of small establishments of care-takers of buildings, if any, retained as simple rest houses; and

(iii) Provision of rest houses in places where such convenience do not now exist.(Such expenditure however would legitimately fall upon the Local Boards.)

## NEHMI ALLOWANCES.

28. These allowances, with a tendency always to grow, have to considerable extent crippled the capacity for usefulness of several of the institutions. There is no doubt that many of the recepients of these allowances are very eligible objects of State Charity. They will all have to be scrutinised and cases of allowances not needed brought to the notice of Government separately. It may not be advisable, even if practicable, to cancel such allowances and set adrift a number of more or less incapacitated people, but the fixed policy of the Government has to be to keep down the number of Nehmidars as much as possible. Where allowances happen to be required for a

temple, the Nehmi may be granted as an additional tasdik to the temple. And for purposes of efficient administration the present practice of sanctioning the Nehimi allowances out of any and every Chattram may be discontinued, and all Nehmi grants transferred to the Chattrams at District Head Quarters, when the exact situation at any time would stand out in bold relief.

29. The Anna Chattrams thus revised should as a class continue under the supervision and control of Government. A small body of Dharmadarsis may be appointed to superintend the feeding and to see that bona fide travellers and pilgrims -- public servants, traders and shop-keepers etc. travelling on business being excluded-- are alone fed and that no avoidable wastage is committed. The Chattrams may be treated as falling under the first class of Muzrai Institutions and the rules for Dharmadarsis applicable thereto applied mutatis mutandis.

## III. Improvements and alterations needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

30. After the general principles referred to above have been considered and enunciated, the details can be worked out by studying the requirements of each institution individually and fixing the scale of expenditure therefor, in the case of those falling under the first and second classes of such institutions. Regarding the utilization of temple funds, it is doubtful if the lines indicated

for the utilisation of surplus savings, if any accruing from a revision of the Chattram funds may not be considered radical, in view of the fact that the general public opinion, apart from that of the advanced school, is not likely to endorse the diversion of funds from the objects for which they were originally endowed. The difficulty would be all the more insurmountable in cases of religious institutions, unless the worship is altogether extinct and there are no devotees interest-ed in their resuscitation.

31. As a general rule, the institutions in the State are by no means richly endowed, and ordinarily there is very little margin left after meeting the necessary expenditure of the institutions. Indeed it is more often the other way, owing to rise in prices and other auxiliary causes. There are, however, institutions such as those at Chamarajanggar, Palesa, Kigga, Malvdi etc., where some surplus is available after meeting the annual charges. A portion of such savings will be needed for the repairs and maintenance of the buildings etc. in good condition, and what will be available thereafter being only very limited, no tangible result can be expected fro spreading it over various utilitarian fields of improvements, but with the certain risk of their being criticised or considered as foreign to the objects of the endowments On this account, and also that it may not be quite correct to look to Government financial assistance for the religious advancement of people on more or less sectarian lines, the

expenditure of these small savings may have to be confined to recognized lines of religious or semi-religious nature, such as,

(1) Encouragement of higher Sanskrit and religious learning by grant of scholarships or establishment of free boarding houses or hostels for Sanskrit students.

(2) Establishment of pat salas for Vedic learning and particularly for the teaching of Shaiva and Vaishnava Agama with scholarships and free boarding.

(3) Entertainment of [illegible] for reading and exposition of religious books in temples and important centres of population.

(4) [illegible] of free religious libraries under the control of the Puranik or other Mazrai servants.

(5) Entertainment of itinerant preachers to lecture to the masses in the Mofussil.

(6) Grant of rewards to authors of religious works in Sanskrit etc.

IV. [illegible] necessary for proper celebration of Jatras, Fairs, cattle shows, etc in connection with [illegible] institutions.

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32. Complete information regarding Jatras, cattle shows, fairs and festivals held in connection with Mazrai Institutions [illegible] to which [illegible] been urged for or suggested, but its practicabili

Districts, with details as to their fixtures, the classes and number of people attracted there to, and the arrangements now made for sanitation and medical assistance etc; and when it is received a scheme will be formulated and submitte in due course. The question of utilizing these occasions to promote objects of public utility has also been referred to the Muzrai Department in another connection for investigation.

33. It may, however, be stated here, generally that the number of Jatras appears to be ample and in some tracts more than what is necessary for the recreational and economic needs of the people. The sanitation is usually attended to by the District or Municipal Boards concerned, with the co-operation of the local Revenue Officers and temple authorities and the local Medical and Sanitary Officers not only advise on requisite sanitary measures but also attend and dispense medicine at the more important fairs. Certain amount of wholesome restriction has already been brought about on the indiscriminate sale of intoxicants and licensing of gambling concerns. Watch and ward by the Police is arranged for gratuitously, and in this the hearty co-operation of the Village Police is largely resorted to and availed of. These arrangements which are now made are on the right lines, and further improvements should therefore lie in looking forward to and insisting upon greater efficiency on those lines. Provision of temporary lodging places for the people attending in Jatras has sometimes been urged for or suggested, but its practicability

is questionable, considering the number and variety of such fixtures and the places where such gatherings are held. Further the Jatras are usually held in the dry season, and most of the people attending them are of a class accustomed to accommodate themselves in the open and sustain themselves by preserved food or prepare their simple fare under all conditions.

34. A small fee is usually levied by temple authorities either as ground rent on booths set up or as toll on cattle brought for sale, and the net proceeds after meeting the incidental expenses are credited to the institution to supplement its slender resources for purposes of its improvements. The District Boards have sometimes claimed such incomes under clause 7 of Section 20 of the Mysore Local Boards Regulation which entitles them to the 'fees for the temporary use of cart-stands and of markets, market sites, village sites and other public places on the occasion of fairs and festivals, at such rates as may be fixed by them.' These collections form in most cases the larger part of the income of the institutions concerned and their sequestration will cripple their usefulness. Both on this account and because the District Boards as such have had very little to do in initiating such gatherings which are generally the outcome of the devotional instinct of the people, any change in the present practice would be strongly deprecated. It may perhaps be conceded that about a moiety of incidental expences for sanitary measures be

charged against the collections so made.

35. The holding of cattle shows stands somewhat on a different footing. Clause (b) of Section 7 of the Local Board Regulation gives the Boards control over 'the institution, holding and management of agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions,' and the term 'agricultural show' would include all cattle shows. These shows per se have nothing to do with the Kuzrai Institutions, excepting that in most cases they are held at times of Jatras to meet the convenience of the pilgrims and the public. At present, these cattle shows are under the control and management of the District Boards and special fees are charged for cattle exhibited, which are credited to the Boards who also provide for the prizes. This practice is sound in principle and may be allowed to continue.

36. The subject of "Fairs" treated in connection with Kuzrai Institutions is not distinguishable from that of "Jatras" which has been dealt with above. The ordinary fairs or Santes are seldom held in connection with temple festivals, but are mere periodical gatherings usually held once a week or at longer intervals, for purposes of trade, in certain specified localities and are therefore unnecessary to be considered here.

V. Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public, at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and eventually in District and Taluk head quarter towns and the more important villages.

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37. This subject, in so far as it concerns the Muzrai Department in connection with the management of Chattrams, has already been dealt with. But in its generality aspect, it pertains to the District Boards in whom are vested the statutory powers under this head, clause (c) of Section 7 of the Local Boards Regulation providing for the control and the administration by the District Boards of "the establishment, management maintenance and visiting of travellers' bangalows, musafirkhanas, rest houses and other public institutions." There are now a number of such buildings under the management of the District Boards distributed throughout the State, and if more buildings have not come into existence for meeting public convenience more largely, it is only a question of paucity of funds But the signs are distinctly encouraging and favourable as all the Local Boards do realize and have been evincing a lively interest in providing such convenience to the best of their resources.

VI. Generally all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and utility of the Muzrai Institutions in the State.

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institutions once a month or quarterly and submit reports to his Sub-Divisional Officer on matters requiring orders. As regards the 2nd class of institutions, he should make a systematic inspection at least once a year and scrutinize the accounts and submit Notes of inspection to the Deputy Commissioner through the Sub-Divisional Officer. As regards the 3rd class institutions, he must inspect as many of them as may be practicable within the year, but the inspection should be so arranged that all these institutions should have been visited once at least in three years. No detailed Notes of inspection need be made in this case, but all matters requiring attention or orders should be noted and action taken; and at the time of Taluk Jamabandi the Amildar should make enquiries of the villagers present on the condition of this class of the institutions and check the statement presented by the Village Officers relating to these Institutions.

39. The Muzrai Superintendent should as a rule inspect most of the institutions of the 1st class once a year and as many of the 2nd and 3rd classes as may be practicable. The Notes of his inspection should be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, and copies thereof submitted to Government for information. In the Muzrai Administration Report, a section should be devoted to the quantity of inspections performed during the year and the more important defects discovered and set right.

40. Regarding the maintenance of the accounts it has been indicated that no detailed accounts need be kept for 3rd class institutions. It ~~mmm~~ ought to

be enough to maintain a simple ledger in the Taluk showing the deposits and withdrawals by each institution, the total balances being shown in the Treasury accounts as surplus Mzarai Funds of 3rd class institutions. When any individual institution has more than Rs.100/- at its credit, it should be given the privilege of opening a Savings Bank account and given a Pass Book, as the interest earned will substantially help the institution in extending its usefulness. Further it will also serve as an incentive to the villagers to make collections for the benefit of their institutions.

41. For the 2nd class institutions, as the Inamdarsis have to be held responsible for the maintenance of accounts these should be as simple as possible. There may be a Day Book of income and expenditure, a Ledger under the main heads mentioned in the sanctioned scale, a Register of properties, moveable and immoveable, and a list of jewels and other valuable articles with their description. Visitors' Book for noting the suggestions of the inspecting officers and other respectable gentlemen visiting the institutions should also be maintained and extracts therefrom forwarded periodically to the Collector.

42. As regards the 1st class institutions, the accounts should be more elaborate and divided under departments. The forms of accounts have be gone into separately and considered, if need in consultation with the Account Department. accounts should not only be scrutinized by the inspecting officers, but they should also be sub-

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submitted for a systematic outside audit once in 3 or 4 years. At present detailed accounts are being maintained in the Comptroller's Office in the case of all institutions now classed as major with an income of and above Rs.250/- per annum. It may be enough to maintain such accounts only in the case of the 1st class institutions including the Anna Chattrams.

43. It has been suggested at the Dasara Representative Assembly that a board of non-official gentlemen should be constituted for one or more Taluks to help the Amzrai Officers in the administration of the institutions in their charge. In the scheme now proposed, the Amzrai Officers will be relieved of direct executive responsibility over the majority of these institutions, and they will have more time available for attending to the more important of the institutions; and besides, as the new Amzrai Regulation provides for a class of Dharmadarsis with ample powers of management, any further constitution of advisory Boards might possibly result in some amount of friction between these two classes of non-official bodies. Whenever any outside advice is necessary, the Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Officers or Wardens concerned, would doubtless discuss informally with the non-official members of the District and Taluk Boards any question of importance relating to the institutions within their knowledge

44. Another suggestion has also been made for the constitution of a separate supervising agency

apart from the Amildar, or to help him in the work. Any agency of the kind can hardly supplant the Amildar's inspection and will scarcely be necessary under the present scheme. The cost moreover will be prohibitive without any adequate advantage or improvement in efficiency

45. For carrying on the work of the Inamai Department, which is one of the most important in the State, in a systematic way, the establishments of the various Inamai Officers will have to be revised, and placed on an efficient basis. At present there is no uniform practice prevailing. In some Taluk and District Offices certain establishments have been maintained, the cost being borne by certain individual institutions, while in the other offices no special establishment of any kind exists. Some of the officials of the Inamai Superintendent's and Comptroller's Offices are at present paid out of the funds of the Temple and Salusa temples, while other Institutions contribute nothing towards the cost. The whole question will have to be taken up and decided equitably. The various Inamai Officers will have to be given some clerical assistance, graduated according to the nature and quantity of work devolving upon them.

46. With an exhaustive and accurate list of Inamai Institutions showing their Income, expenditure, and other details and a Manual or Departmental Order prepared for the reference and

G. Aravamudan
Dy. Collector

guidance of officers, a great deal of work will have been done to bring the Department to an efficient working condition. In course of time, it may perhaps also be possible to compile a Directory of at least the more important institutions themselves with the special traditions and practices peculiar to them. but the usefulness of institutions themselves will always depend in large measure upon the spirit in which they are worked. It is particularly so in the case of religious institutions which have to take count of intangible sentiments --devotion, religious fervour, beliefs etc. Latterly the devotional element in the Archaks and devotees alike- has been somewhat on the wane and services in temples are taken up more as a living than because of a call for the work. With certain honourable exceptions, the Archaks of most of our temples, least the minor ones, are not quite to the mark. The spread of useful information regarding the meanings and details of worship performed is of first importance, and it can only be done by popular lectures and simple leaflets. With a view to bring home to the Archaks the essentials necessary for the proper conduct of worship in temples booklets have been prepared by the Agamiks of the Muzrai Superintendent's Office for use in Vaishnava and Shaiva Institutions, excepting the more important ones which have forms and traditions of their own to follow. These booklets have to be submitted for the scrutiny and approval of learned critics and then published for circulation.

Sd S. Srikanteswara Ayr
G. Aravamudu Ayyar

Dated 26th Jan.1914.

Statement showing the particulars of Muzrai temples having an accumulated surplus of Rs 4000/- & above. Abstract

| | Names of Districts | Number of Institutions | Amount Uninvested | | | Amount Invested | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mysore | 23. | 132379 | 11 | 7 | 222816 | 15 | 6 | 355196 | 11 | 1 |
| 2 | Shemoga | 9 | 53509 | 3 | 4 | 52091 | 1 | 3 | 105600 | 4 | 7 |
| 3 | Tumkur | 4 | 25760 | 13 | 4 | 41584 | 5 | 2 | 67345 | 2 | 6 |
| 4 | Hassan | 6. | 21822 | 10 | 5 | 17448 | 7 | 8 | 39271 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 | Kadur | 3. | 27451 | - | 7 | 165163 | 9 | 9 | 192614 | 10 | 4 |
| 6 | Chitaldrug | 3. | 4055 | 10 | 10 | 10250 | - | - | 14305 | 10 | 10 |
| 7 | Bangalore | 5. | 17929 | 10 | 3 | 38900 | - | - | 56829 | 10 | 3 |
| 8 | Kolar | 7. | 28626 | 15 | 6 | 36940 | 7 | 5 | 65567 | 6 | 11 |
| | | 60. | 311535 | 11 | 10 | 585194 | 14 | 9 | 896730 | 10 | 7 |

Ins having communicated surplus of
Rs 40000/- and above Mysore Dist.

A

| Names of Institutions | Not Invested | Invested | Total | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Lakshminarayana Swami temple at Srirangapatna | 2673 3 - | 20,000 - - | 22673 3 - | |
| 2 Ghat at Srirangapatna | 4674 1 8 | 8000 - | 12674 108 | |
| 3. Sri Ranganathaswami at Srirangapatna | 1693 | 4228 14 8 | 5922 7 4 | |
| 4 Sri Gangadhareswara at — Do — | 4731 7 | 1254 - - | 5985 5 7 | |
| 5 Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swami at Do — | 3943 10 8 | 3279 7 - | 7223 1 8 | |
| 6 Sri Chandramoules at Siddhapura | 5547 8 7 | - - - | 5547 8 7 | |
| 7 Sri Narasimha Swami at Maddur | 4156 13 2 | - - | 4156 13 2 | |
| 8 Sri Rama Devaru at Channakatta | 15192 12 3 | 20601 10 - | 35794 6 3. | |
| 9 Basaveswara at Hanja | 4293 11 8 | - | 4293 11 8 | |
| 10 Malleswarjuna Swami at Muduktore | 2781 5 6 | 8002 10 4 | 10783 15 10. | |
| 11. Honnadevi at Soolo | 4473 14 7 | 30102 13 2 | 34576 11 9 | |
| 12 Chikka Devamma at Kudur | 4766 - 3 | 3636 1 4 | 8402 1 7 | |
| 13 Sri Narayana Swami Melkote | 8408 8 3 | 5800 - - | 14208 8 3. | |
| 14 Sri Yoganarasimha Swami at Melkote | 5859 15 4 | - - - | 5859 15 4 | |
| 15 Sri Agastheswara at Jammalapuram | 3259 1 2 | 1496 15 - | 4756 - 2 | |
| 16 ~~Sri Gopala Narasimha Swami Temple at Krishnarajapet~~ | ~~15844 2 10.~~ | - - - | ~~15844 2 10~~ | |

# Mysore District (Continued)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mallikarjuna Swami at Ukkalagere | - | - | - | 6300 | - | - | 6300 | - | - |
| B | Indrasundari at Mysore. | 2359 | 4 | 4 | 11337 | 6 | 5 | 13696 | 10 | 9 |
| 19 | Sri Srikanteswara Swami at Nanjangud | 4661 | 10 | 8 | 13243 | 13 | 11 | 17905 | 8 | 7 |
| 20 | Sri Channigaraya at Hadinaru | 5632 | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | 5632 | 9 | 4 |
| 21 | Sri Anandeswara-Bhikkeshwara at T. Narasipur | 4577 | 3 | 5 | 290 | - | - | 4867 | 3 | 5 |
| 22 | Sri Chamarajeswara Swami at Chamarajanagar | 18477 | 1 | 5 | 82098 | 3 | 8 | 100575 | 5 | 1 |
| 23 | Gaddada Mata Veera bhadraswami temple at Chamarajanagar | 9200 | 7 | 11 | 3145 | - | - | 12345 | 7 | 11 |
| 24 | Sri Venkataramana Swami at Hemagiri | 11015 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | 11015 | 5 | 2 |
| | | 132379 | 11 | 7 | 222816 | 15 | 6 | 355196 | 11 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sri Rameswara Swami temple at Keladi | 13921 | 11 | 9 | 21015 | 9 | 4 | 34937 | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | Sri Nilakanteswara Swami temple at Nagar | 3457 | 4 | 8 | 1504 | 14 | 8 | 4962 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | Sri Aswathanarayana Swami temple at Ikaheshi | 5436 | 13 | 10 | 1083 | 14 | 3 | 6520 | 12 | 1 |
| 4 | Sri Rameswara Swami temple at Sherthakalli | 7051 | 4 | 5 | 11276 | 12 | - | 18328 | - | 5 |
| 5 | Sri Gopala Krishna Swami temple at Agumbe | 4487 | 14 | 7 | | . | . | 4487 | 14 | 7 |
| 6 | Sri Subrahmanya Devaru at Kesavakalli | 4919 | 13 | 8 | 10000 | - | - | 14919 | 13 | 8 |
| 7 | Sri Venkataramana Swami temple at Pillangere | 7797 | 2 | 8 | 500 | - | - | 8297 | 2 | 8 |
| 8 | Sri Ramakamba temple at Chandragutti | 2391 | 4 | 2 | 6709 | 15 | - | 9101 | 3 | 2 |
| 9 | Sri Anjaneya Swami temple at Hurli. | 4045 | 13 | 7 | - | - | - | 4045 | 13 | 7 |
| | | 53509 | 3 | 4 | 52091 | 1 | 3 | 105600 | 4 | 7 |

# Tumkur District

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swami temple at Devarayadurga | 1231 | 14 | 11 | 3884 | 5 | 2 | 5116 | 4 | 1 |
| 2. | Sri Anjaneya Swami temple at Kyamenakalle | 10309 | 1 | | 23700 | | - | 34009 | 1 | - |
| 3 | Siddalingesvara Swami temple at Yediyur | 3980 | 9 | 7 | | . | . | 3980 | 9 | 7 |
| 4 | Sri Narasimha Swami temple at Hatyal | 10239 | 3 | 10 | 14000 | - | - | 24239 | 3 | 10 |
| | | 25760 | 13 | 4 | 41584 | 5 | 2 | 67345 | 2 | 6 |

# Hassan District

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sri Rameswara Swami temple at Ramanathapur | 3902 | 1 | 7 | | | | 3902 | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | Sri Agastheswara Swami temple at Ramanathpur | 3226 | - | 6 | | | | 3226 | - | 6 |
| 3 | Sri Channa Kesava Swami temple at Belur | 6630 | 11 | 2 | 4030 | 4 | 10 | 10661 | - | - |
| 4 | Sri Prasanna Subrahmanya Swami temple at Ramanathapur. | 1100 | - | 11 | 3500 | - | - | 4600 | - | 11 |
| 5 | Sri Chaturbhuja Pattabhi Ramaswami temple at Holenarasipur | 6963 | 12 | 3 | 5918 | 2 | 10 | 12881 | 15 | 1 |
| 6 | Sri Venkataramana Swami temple at Amaragiri — | - | - | - | 4000 | - | - | 4000 | - | - |
| | | 21822 | 10 | 5 | 17448 | 7 | 8 | 39271 | 2 | 1 |

Kadur District

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sri Kodandaramaswami temple at Hiremagalur | 80 | 12 | 6 | 5974 | 5 | - | 6055 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | Sri Kalaseswara Swami temple at Kalasa | 17337 | 1 | 11 | 147189 | 4 | 9 | 164526 | 6 | 8 |
| 3 | Sri Rushyasringeswara Swami temple at Kigga | 10033 | 2 | 2 | 12000 | - | - | 22033 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 27,451 | - | 7 | 165163 | 9 | 9 | 192614 | 10 | 4 |

# Chitaldrug District →

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sri | Lakshmi Nara-Simha Swami temple at Harakeredevar - Jnra | 791 | 9 | 6 | 4250 | - | - | 5041 | 9 | 6 |
| 2 | Sri | Ranganatha Swami temple at Komaranahalli | 1558 | 1 | 3 | 3000 | - | | 4558 | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | Sri | Rama Devaru & Prana Devaru at Bommaghatta | 1706 | - | 1 | 3000 | - | - | 4706 | - | 1 |
| | | | 4055 | 10 | 10 | 10250 | - | - | 14305 | 10 | 10 |

# Bangalore District.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sri Gangadhareswara Swami at Sivaganga | 4733 | 11 | 9000 | - | - | 13733 | 5 | |
| Sri Subrahmanya Swami temple at Ghati | 12662 | | 7000 | - | - | 8266 | 2 | |
| Sri Ranganatha Swami temple at Tirumale | 8376 | 12 | 9000 | - | - | 17376 | 12 | 8 |
| Sri Ramadevaru temple at Closepet | — | | 1020 | - | - | 3900 | - | - |
| Sri Aprameya Swami temple at Mallur | 2533 | 5 | 10,000 | - | - | 12,533 | | |
| | 17929 | 10 | 3 38900 | - | - | 56829 | 10 | 3 |

# Kolar District

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sri Bhoganandiswara at Nandi | 2452 | 11 | 1 | 12500 | - | - | 14952 | 11 | 1 |
| 2. | Sri Venkataramana-swami at Guttahalli | 2360 | 14 | 5 | 6500 | - | - | 8860 | 14 | 5 |
| 3. | Sri Harihareswara swami at Chintamani | 3049 | 6 | - | 940 | 7 | 5 | 3989 | 13 | 5 |
| 4 | Sri Venkataramana Swami at Chik Jinjafi | 3962 | 5 | 1 | 8500 | - | - | 12462 | 5 | 1 |
| 5 | Sri Venkataramana Swami at Jalakayalakanda | 8485 | 4 | 1 | | - | | 8485 | 4 | 1 |
| 6 | Sri Venkataramana Swami at Gadridau - | 2723 | 10 | 9 | 8500 | - | - | 11223 | 10 | 9 |
| 7 | Vidwaswaka at Dodkurugod | 5592 | 12 | 1 | | - | - | 5592 | 12 | 1 |
| | | 28626 | 15 | 6 | 36940 | 7 | 5 | 65567 | 6 | 11 |

B

Statement showing the accumulated surplus available at the Credit of Group Chairmans

Chattrams and their accumulated savings.

| No. | Name of the district | No. of chattrams | Unvested | | | Vested | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bangalore | 7 | 4482 | 1 | 9 | 3000 | - | - | 7482-1-9 |
| 2 | Kolar | 4 | 1047 | - | 10 | 1900 | - | - | 2947-0-10 |
| 3 | Tumkur. | 4 | 989 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 989-1-1 |
| 4 | Mysore | 22 | 37127 | 4 | 5 | 1066 | 8 | 9 | 38193-13-2 |
| 5 | Shimoga | 10 | 16097 | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | 16097-2-9 |
| 6 | Hassan | 10 | 17036 | 1 | 4 | 1980 | - | - | 36836-1-4 |
| 7 | Kadur | 2 | 3065 | | 7 | - | - | - | 3065-0-7 |
| 8 | Chitaldrug | 8 | 4284 | 12 | 11 | 5600 | - | - | 9884-12-1 |
| | Total. | 67 | 84128 | 9 | 8 | 31366 | 8 | 9 | 115495-2-5 |

Surplus

| | Name of the Chattram | Investment | Invested | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bangalore | 1336 8 0 | | 1336 8 0 |
| 2 | Hebbugodi | 70 6 6 | | 70 6 6 |
| 3 | Bannerghatta | 357 11 2 | | 357 1 2 |
| 4 | Hosakote | 267 11 4 | | 267 1 4 |
| 5 | Channapatna | 1870 5 3 | | 1870 5 3 |
| 6 | Closepet | 214 7 11 | | 214 7 11 |
| 7 | Bidadi | 364 15 7 | 3,000 0 0 | 3364 15 7 |
| | Total Rs | 4482 1 9 | 3,000 0 0 | 7482 1 |

| | Name of the Chattrem | Surplus | | | | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Uninvested | | | Invested | | | | | |
| 1 | Kolar | 10 | 15 | 5 | | | | 10 | 15 | 5 |
| 2 | Malur | 476 | 9 | 6 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 976 | 9 | 6 |
| 3 | ~~Kanepalli al Chintamani~~ | ~~1~~ | ~~7~~ | ~~7~~ | ~~500~~ | ~~0~~ | ~~0~~ | | | |
| 4 | Chickaballapur | ~~1374~~ | 8 | 9 | 4700 | 0 | 0 | 6074 | 8 | 9 |
| 5 | Bowringpet | 342 | 12 | 5 | 400 | .. | . | 342 | 12 | 5 |
| 6 | Mulbagal | 216 | 11 | 6 | 1000 | 0 | 0 | 1216 | 11 | 6 |
| | | ~~2421~~ | 9 | 7 | 6200 | 0 | 0 | 8621 | 9 | 7 |
| | | 10 | | 10 | 1900 | | | ~~2947~~ | 0 | ~~9~~ |
| | | | | | | | | 2947 | 0 | 19 |

Franken Festival

| | Name of the Chattram | Surplus Amount | | | Interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Franken | 167 | 11 | 6 | |
| 2 | Sibi | 26 | 7 | 2 | |
| 3 | Nalam ni Gubbi Jy | 772 | 2 | 6 | |
| 4 | Sird | 22 | 11 | 11 | |
| | | 989 | 1 | 1 | |

Surplus

| | Name of the Chattram | Amount Invested | | | | | | Amount Invested | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ilwal Anna Chattram | 1974 | 7 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2074 | | |
| 2 | Varuna | 1767 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1787 | 15 | 6 |
| 3 | H.H. the Maharaja Chamarajendra Mendal at Srirangapatna | 886 | 8 | 0 | | | | 886 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 | Srirangapatam | 6026 | 12 | 1 | | | | 6026 | 12 | 1 |
| 5 | Melkote | 1738 | 11 | 7 | | | | 1738 | 11 | 7 |
| 6 | Krishnarajapet | 1538 | 15 | 9 | | | | 1538 | 15 | 9 |
| 7 | Bhuma Kunti Chattram | 689 | 5 | 9 | | | | 689 | 5 | 9 |
| 8 | Nagamangala | 186 | 13 | 4 | | | | 186 | 13 | 4 |
| 9 | Chamarajanagar | 1858 | 4 | 6 | 352 | 11 | 10 | 2211 | 0 | 4 |
| 10 | Ganaradhane, Chattram | 987 | 8 | 10 | | | | 987 | 8 | 10 |
| 11 | Yedatore | 4494 | 9 | 6 | 263 | 3 | 7 | 4757 | 13 | 1 |
| 12 | Bhema | 1572 | 11 | 4 | 162 | 15 | 0 | 1735 | 10 | 4 |
| 13 | Brahmin Chattram at Nanjangud Taluk | 2510 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 2526 | 14 | 6 |
| 14 | Ganaradhane " | 1992 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1996 | 0 | 3 |
| 15 | Kawlandi " | 827 | 5 | 7 | 45 | 10 | 4 | 872 | 15 | 11 |
| 16 | Kadakola | 1493 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1493 | 3 | 2 |
| 17 | Terumakudlu T Narasipur Tq | 2157 | 9 | 3 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 2248 | 9 | 3 |
| 18 | Mandya | 869 | 5 | 1 | | | | 869 | 5 | 1 |
| 19 | Madur | 1824 | 13 | 6 | | | | 1824 | 13 | 6 |
| 20 | Gundalpet | 734 | 2 | 8 | | | | 734 | 2 | 8 |
| 21 | Bhumchenakatte | 583 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 594 | 2 | 3 |
| 22 | Hemavati Gopalaswami Betta Chattram | 412 | 0 | 10 | | | | 412 | 0 | 10 |
| | | 37827 | 4 | 5 | 1066 | 8 | 9 | 38893 | 13 | 2 |

of a District

| | Name of the Chattram | Amount Invested | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shimoga | 518 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | Honnali | 2778 | 14 | 8 |
| 3 | Sowlanga | 2675 | 1 | 10 |
| 4 | Ananthapura | 1766 | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | Shekaripura | 3055 | | 2 |
| 6 | Anlikal | 25 | 9 | 3 |
| 7 | Agumbe | 221 | 1 | 8 |
| 8 | Sorrakalli Chattram | 883 | 12 | 9 |
| 9 | Maharishi | 927 | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | ~~Brandugadde~~ Mandagudde. | 244 | 9 | 2 |
| | | 1609 | 2 | 9 |

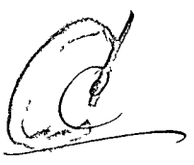
| | Name of the Chattram | Uninvested | Invested | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hassan Chattram | 7709 14 11 | | | 7709 1 11 |
| 2 | Gramma | 2271 5 8 | 500 | | 2771 5 8 |
| 3 | Ramanathapur | 1159 1 6 | . . | | 1159 1 6 |
| 4 | Bisle Chattram | 2141 8 2 | 4000 | | 6141 8 2 |
| 5 | Shikarpur | 676 13 6 | . . | | 676 13 6 |
| 6 | Channarayapatna | 1080 13 2 | 2500 | 0 | 3580 13 2 |
| 7 | Arasikere " | 234 2 3 | . . | | 234 2 3 |
| 8 | Banavar " | 1028 3 7 | . . . | | 1028 3 7 |
| 9 | Belur " | 240 11 4 | . . | | 240 11 4 |
| | | 16542 10 1 | 7000 | 0 0 | 23562 10 1 |
| 10 | Bara Bazar Santar pare. | 493 7 3 | 2800 | . . | 132 3 7 |
| | | 17036 1 4 | 19800 | 0 0 | 36836 1 4 |

Festival

| Serial | Name of the Chattram | Surplus | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Immovable | | | Movable | |
| 1 | Kadur Chattram | 1008 | 12 | 4 | | |
| 2 | Tarikere Chattram | 2056 | 4 | 3 | | |
| | | 3065 | 0 | 7 | | |

Dishrict

| Sl No. | Name of the Chatrams | Surplus Unmvested | | | Invested | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chatradurg Chatram | 1722 | 0 | 11 | 1500 | 0 | 0 | 3222 | 0 | 11 |
| 2 | Bommagondanhere | 445 | 3 | 2 | | | | 445 | 3 | 2 |
| 3 | Hanagal | 199 | 2 | 5 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 999 | 2 | 5 |
| 4 | Hirur | 271 | 6 | 7 | 1000 | 0 | 0 | 1271 | 6 | 7 |
| 5 | Honnamahalli | 666 | 4 | 6 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | 1966 | 4 | 6 |
| 6 | Hurihar | 312 | 3 | 3 | | | | 312 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | Challakere. | 157 | 6 | 1 | 1000 | 0 | 0 | 1157 | 6 | 1 |
| 8 | Holalkere | 511 | 2 | 0 | | | | 511 | 2 | 0 |
| | | 4284 | 12 | 11 | 5600 | 0 | 0 | 9884 | 12 | 11 |



Statement - Showing the

accumulated Surplus available

at the credit of the Matras

Mentto

# Abstract

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | sted | unested | Total |
| 1 | Mysore | 61361 11 | 1200 0 0 | 181361 11 |
| | Bangalore | 4806 5 3 | . . . | 480 5 3 |
| 3 | Kadur | 9516 5 | . . . | 9516 5 7 |
| 4 | Hassan | 17611 9 10 | 22500 . . 23000 . . | 63111 9 10 |
| 5 | Kolar | 278 11 | 500 . . | 328 11 0 |
| 6 | Chitteldurg | 267 | 50 0 0 | 317 |
| | Tumkur | 3639 | . . . | 3639 5 |
| | Shimoga | 214 11 3 | . . . | 214 11 3 |
| | and Total | 43637 3 | 58050 | 10168 3 3 |
| | Deduct on account debits balance of Ft. Vijayarajaswami | 11839 5 2179 | | |

and their accumulated Surpluses

| of institutions | uninvested | Invested | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bangalore district** | | | |
| 1 Jungam Mutt at Tamboolpet Bang | 147 12 8 | . . . | 147 1 8 |
| 2 Melamagavi Mutt Nelamangala | 34 8 10 | | 34 8 10 |
| 3 Homadevi Mutt Nelamangala | 585 7 6 | . . . | 585 7 6 |
| 4 Mahanthana . . | 1 2 4 | . . . | 1 2 4 |
| 5 Suiganga | 3986 7 8 | | 3986 7 8 |
| 6 Rajapur Anekal Taluq | 50 14 3 | | 50 14 3 |
| | 4806 5 3 | . . . | 4805 5 3 |
| **Kolar district** | | | |
| 1 Majjegehalli Mulabagal Talu | 1893 8 8 | . . . | 1893 8 8 |
| 2 Nedumamadi Bagepalli Talu | - 1 | . . . | - 1 4 |
| 3 Anjanayogi Mutt Siddavara | - - 10 | - - . | . . 10 |
| 4 Shanthesparajang Mutt. Bowringpet | 269 | | 269 14 |

1920-21

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kolar continued | 1920 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Pejawara Swami Brindavanam Mulabagal | 2 | 6 | 8 | | | | | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 6 | Krishnamutt Mulabagal | 864 | 0 | 2 | 500 | | | | 1364 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 2786 | 11 | 0 | 500 | | | | 3286 | 11 | 0 |
| | Shimoga district | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Shedli Sringeri | 218 | 3 | 0 | | | | | 218 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | Achapar jangama mutt. Sagar Taluk | 16 | 12 | 0 | | | | | 16 | 12 | 0 |
| 3 | Bandarkari mutt Nagara Taluq | 1913 | 12 | 3 | | | | | 1913 | 12 | 3 |
| | | 2148 | 11 | 3 | | | | | 2148 | 11 | 3 |
| | Tumkur District | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hosagubbi mutt Gubbi Taluk | 7 | 3 | 6 | | | | | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 2 | Balehalli Simhasana jangama mutt Shenigal Taluk | 12 | 1 | 9 | | | | | 12 | 1 | 9 |

Lankur continued

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Hebbur Kodanda Ramaswami Mutt Lankur Taluk | 16 | 12 | 8 | | | | 16 | 12 | 8 |
| 4 | Chenna Basava Samadhi Gubbi | 327 | 7 | 6 | | | | 327 | 7 | 6 |
| | | 363 | 9 | 8 | | | | 363 | 9 | 8 |

Klatur District

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bisiganeya Mutt Celur Kamagalur Taluq | 804 | 1 | 9 | | | | 804 | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | Yedehalli Basthi Mutt | 227 | 9 | 7 | | | | 2272 | 9 | 7 |
| 3 | Thengena Mutt. Koppa Taluq. | 3 | 14 | 6 | | | | 34 | 14 | 6 |
| 4 | Kalehalli Simhasana Jangama Mutt Koppa Taluq | 33 | 15 | 0 | | | | 33 | 15 | 0 |
| | Harihara pur Mutt Koppa Taluq | 548 | 11 | 4 | | | | 5486 | 11 | 4 |
| | Sansoge Mutt. Koppa | 884 | 1 | 5 | | | | 884 | 1 | 5 |
| | | 9516 | 5 | 7 | | | | 9516 | 5 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chitteldurg district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kurubarahalli jangam Mutt. Chitteldurg | 23 | 9 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 23 | 9 | | |
| 2 | Raghavendra Mutt Brindavanam al Siralkote | 238 | 10 | 4 | 50 | 0 | 0 | | 288 | 10 | 4 | |
| 3 | jangam Virakti Mutt Davanageri | 4 | 14 | 8 | . | . | | | 4 | 14 | 8 | |
| | | 267 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | | 317 | 2 | 0 | |
| | Hassan district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sravana Belagola | 6605 | 13 | 8 | 23000 | — | . | | 29605 | 13 | 8 | |
| 2 | jangama Mutt. at Manjarabad Taluq | 10 | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | | 10 | 1 | 0 | |
| 3 | Sreekantharadi Mutt Hole Narasipur | 10,995 | 11 | 2 | 22500 | . | . | | 33495 | 11 | 2 | |
| | | 17,611 | 9 | 10 | 45500 | . | . | | 63111 | 9 | 10 | |
| | Mysore district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Uttaradi Mutt Seringapatam Taluq | 24 | 2 | 0 | — | — | — | | 24 | 2 | 0 | |
| 2 | Kari Mantha Brindavanam Seringapatam Taluq | 54 | 1 | 6 | . | . | | | 54 | 1 | 6 | |
| 3 | Byragi Mutt. | 26 | 10 | 0 | — | — | — | | 26 | 10 | | |
| 4 | jyana Vidhi Brindavanam Seringapatam Taluq | 7 | 6 | | — | — | | | 7 | 6 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore continued | | | | |
| omma dental | 193 8 | | | 193 8 |
| ja Nagara | | | | |
| ganada Mutt Yedi | 79 15 8 | | | 79 15 |
| 7 Salagam Jangama Yedalore | 5 90 | | | 5 90 |
| 8 Sri Raghavendra Mutt Nanjangood Taluk | 15468 7 | | | 15468 7 |
| 9 angam Kasi Devara Nanjangood | 90 1 5 | | | 907 5 |
| 10 Gavi Mutt T Narsipur | 9248. | | | 9 |
| 11 Sri Vyasarayaswami Brindavana T. Narasip | -935. | | | -935 0 |
| 12 Sri Vyasarayaswami T. Narasipur | -11839 5 2 | 12000 | | 160 1 10 |
| 13 Thotadaya Mutt T Narasipura | 1874137 | | | 187 1 7 |
| Total | -5702833 | 12000 | | 629 7 9 |
| | 570. | | | |
| Grand total | 31,797 1 | 5805 | | 89,84 1 1 |

Statistical

(1)

| (2) Districts | (3) Amount recommended | | | (4) Amount to be drawn from Government | | | (5) Balances | | | (6) Amount received | | | (7) Total of columns 4 & 6 | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore District | 3,145 | 4 | 9 | 1,000 | . | . | 8,710 | 5 | 3 | 3,000 | . | . | 3,8710 | 5 | 3 | |
| Kolar " | 1,041 | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,100 | . | . | 1,100 | . | . | |
| Tumkur " | 989 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Mysore " | 35,634 | 1 | 3 | 12,000 | . | . | 17,457 | 12 | 11 | 1,066 | 8 | 9 | 18,524 | 5 | 8 | |
| ga " | 16,097 | 2 | 9 | 5,000 | . | . | 9,203 | 9 | 3 | . | . | . | 9,2039 | | 3 | |
| san " | 8,832 | 11 | 2 | 5,000 | . | . | 2,681 | . | 1 | 7,000 | . | . | 9,681 | . | 1 | |
| | 3,065 | . | 7 | 2,000 | . | . | 1,065 | . | 7 | . | . | . | 1,065 | . | 7 | |
| | 4,284 | 12 | 11 | 1,000 | . | . | 722 | . | 11 | 5,600 | . | . | 6,322 | . | 11 | |
| | 73,095 | 8 | 4 | 26,000 | . | . | 31,999 | 13 | . | 18,566 | 8 | 9 | 50,566 | 5 | 9 | |

D

## Surplus

| No | Name | 3 Amount uninvested | 4 Amount to be saved for repairs &c. | 5 Balance Invested | Total of Columns 5 and 6 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Bangalore District** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hebbagade | 70 6 6 | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| 2 | Bannerghatta " | 357 11 2 | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| 3 | Hosakote " | 267 11 4 | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| 4 | annapadua " | 1,870 5 3 | 1,000 . . | 870 5 3 | 870 5 3 | |
| | losepet " | 214 7 11 | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| 6 | Bidadi " | 364 15 | . . . | . . . | 3,000 . . | 3,000 . . |
| | **Kolar District** | 3,1 9 | 1,000 . . | 87 5 3 | 3000 . . | 3,870 5 3 |
| 7 | Kolar Chatram | 10 15 5 | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| | Malur | 476 9 6 | . . . | . . . | 500 . . | 500 . . |
| | B | 342 1 5 | . . . | . . . | 0 . . | |
| | | | | | 1,000 . . | 1,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Moulbagal | 216 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | 1,000 | | | 1,000 | | | |
| | Tumkur District | 1,047 | | 10 | | | | | | | 1,900 | | | 1,900 | | | |
| 11 | Tumkur Bhattram | 167 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | ~~167~~ | ~~11~~ | ~~6~~ | |
| 12 | Sira | 26 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Nittur | 772 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Sira | 22 | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mysore District | 989 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Ilwal Anna Bhattram | 1,974 | 7 | 2 | 1,000 | | | 974 | 7 | 2 | 100 | | | 1,074 | 7 | 2 | |
| 16 | Varuna " | 1,767 | 15 | 6 | 1,000 | | | 767 | 15 | 6 | 20 | | | 787 | 15 | 6 | |
| 17 | Memorial Bhattram at Sreerangapatna | 886 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Sreerangapatna Bhattra | 6,026 | 12 | 1 | 1,000 | | | 5,026 | 12 | 1 | | | | 5,026 | 12 | 1 | |
| 19 | Melkote | 1,738 | 11 | 7 | 1,000 | | | 738 | 11 | 7 | | | | 738 | 11 | 7 | |
| 20 | Krishnarajpet | 1,538 | 15 | 9 | 1,000 | | | 538 | 15 | 9 | | | | 538 | 15 | 9 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | Names | Amount uninvested | | | Amount to be saved for repairs &c. | | | Balance | | | Amo invested | | | Total of columns 5 & 6 | | | Remarks |
| 21 | Bhimkurli Bhatkam | 689 | 5 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| 22 | Naganangala " | 186 | 13 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| 23 | Bhamarajnagar " | 1,858 | 4 | 6 | 1,000 | . | . | 858 | 4 | 6 | 352 | 11 | 10 | 1,211 | . | 4 | |
| 24 | Ganaradhane " | 987 | 8 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| 25 | Yedatore " | 4,494 | 9 | 6 | 1,000 | . | . | 3,494 | 9 | 6 | 263 | 3 | 7 | 3,757 | 13 | 1 | |
| 26 | Bheria " | 1,572 | 11 | 4 | 1,000 | . | . | 572 | 11 | 4 | 162 | 15 | . | 735 | 10 | 4 | |
| 27 | Brahmin Bhatkam at Nanjangud. | 2,510 | 14 | 6 | 1,000 | . | . | 1,510 | 14 | 6 | 16 | . | . | 1,526 | 14 | 6 | |
| 28 | Ganaradhane Do Do | 1,992 | . | 3 | 1,000 | . | . | 99 | . | 3 | 4 | . | . | 996 | . | 3 | |
| 29 | Konlanaiu Bhatkam | 827 | 5 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | | 45 | 10 | 4 | 45 | 10 | 4 | |
| ~~30~~ | ~~Kadakola~~ " | ~~1,493~~ | ~~3~~ | ~~2~~ | ~~1,000~~ | ~~.~~ | ~~.~~ | | | | . | . | . | ~~1,493~~ | ~~3~~ | ~~2~~ | |
| 31 | Dvarakudlu " | 2,157 | 9 | 3 | 1,000 | . | . | 1,157 | 9 | 3 | 91 | . | . | 1,248 | 9 | 3 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | Uradder | " | 1,824 | 13 | 6 | 1 000 | . | .. | 824 | 13 | 6 | | . | . | 824 | 13 | 6 |
| 34 | Gundelpet | " | 734 | 2 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 35 | Chunchankatte | " | 583 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | . | 11 | . | . |
| 36 | Hiravat Gopalaswami Hill Chattram | | 412 | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| | Shimoga District | | 35,634 | 1 | 3 | 12,000 | . | . | 17,457 | 12 | 11 | 1,066 | 8 | 9 | 18,524 | 5 | 8 |
| 37 | Shimoga Chattram | | 518 | 8 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 38 | Honnali | " | 2,778 | 14 | 8 | 1,000 | . | . | 1,778 | 14 | 8 | . | . | . | 1,778 | 14 | 8 |
| 39 | Sonlanga | " | 2,675 | 1 | 10 | 1,000 | . | . | 1,675 | 1 | 10 | . | . | . | 1,675 | 1 | 10 |
| 40 | Ananthapura | " | 1,766 | 2 | 6 | 1,000 | . | . | 766 | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | 766 | 2 | 6 |
| 41 | Shikarpur | " | 3,055 | 8 | 2 | 1,000 | . | . | 2,055 | 8 | 2 | . | . | . | 2,055 | 8 | 2 |
| 42 | Hulikal | " | 25 | 9 | 3 | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

| No. | 2. Names | 3 Amount invested | | | 4 Amount required for repairs x c. | | | 5 Balance | | | 6 Amount invested | | | 7 Total of columns 5 + 6 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Agumbi Bhattram | 221 | 1 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 44 | Shirthalli " | 883 | 12 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 45 | Mahishi " | 3,927 | 14 | 1 | 1,000 | . | . | 2,927 | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | 2,927 | 14 | 1 |
| 46 | Mandagadde " | 244 | 9 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Hassan District | 16,097 | 2 | 9 | 5,000 | . | . | 9,203 | 9 | 3 | . | . | . | 9,203 | 9 | 3 |
| 47 | Grama Bhattram | 2,271 | 5 | 8 | 1,000 | . | . | 1,271 | 5 | 8 | 500 | . | . | 1,771 | 5 | 8 |
| 48 | Ramanathapur " | 1,159 | 1 | 6 | 1,000 | . | . | 159 | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | 159 | 1 | 6 |
| 49 | Bide " | 2,141 | 8 | 2 | 1,000 | . | . | 1,141 | 8 | 2 | 4,000 | . | . | 5,141 | 8 | 2 |
| 50 | Shikari " | 676 | 13 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 51 | Bhamaraya patna " | 1,080 | 13 | 2 | 1,000 | . | . | 80 | 13 | 2 | 2,500 | . | . | 2,580 | 13 | 2 |
| 52 | Hasirkere " | 234 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | | 10283 | | | 28 | | | 28 3 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8,832 11 | 2,500 | 2,681 · 1 | 7,000 · 9,681 · 1 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 124 | 124 |
| | | 1,000 | 1,064 3 | 1,064 3 |
| | 3,065 · 7 | 2,000 | 1,065 · 7 | 1065 · 7 |
| | | 1,000 | 1,322 · 11 | 1,322 · 11 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | 1,000 |
| | | | | 1,200 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | 1,000 |
| | | | | |
| | 4,284 12 11 | 1,000 | 722 · 11 | 5,600 · 1,322 · 11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Channapatna | | 70 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 11 | 0 | | | | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoskote | | 71 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 12 | 2 | | | | 44 | 12 | 2 |
| Closepet | | 70 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | | | | 32 | 11 | 0 |
| Bidadi | | 85 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | | | | 51 | 7 | 0 |
| Challakere | | 31 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hangal | | 28 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Konanahalli | | 37 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | | | | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| Malur | | 71 | 14 | 0 | 41 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 6 | | | | 49 | 7 | 6 |
| Bowringapet | * | 55 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| Kolar | | 69 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 0 | | | | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 1158 | 7 | 3 | 283 | 7 | 9 | 228 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 608 | 9 | 7 |

* The Chatram has no building here but is held in a portion of Bylle Mallapa Setty's Chatram and hence no provision is made for an establishment.

The expenditure under column (6) includes in a few cases the allowances now paid either in cash or kind to Chatram Servants. Where ever possible this has been separated from other Mohini charges and included under Col (8)

- the end of June 1915 there is a sum of
Rs 20 272 15-1 at the credit of these institutions in Govt. Treasuries and)
Rs 10 162 15-1 invested in Govt. of India and other securities

Inspection Superintendent.

E

Statement Shewing the particulars of provision to be made in the Chattrams proposed to be abolished

| No | Location of the Chattram | Month allotment | Cost of Establishment now maintained | Cost of Establishment proposed to be maintained | Existing Establishment charges | provision for rations to be distributed | Total deduction charges under S 6 and | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Chattram at Mandya | 49 11 0 | 22 8 0 | 12 . . | . . . | . | 87 11 0 | Rs. Cook and Care taker 8/ Sweeper 3/- Contingencies 1/- Total Rs 12/ |
| 2 | Naganangalu | 71 14 0 | 13 14 0 | 12 . . | 43 15 8 | 5 0 0 | 10 14 4 | |
| 3 | Krishnarajapet | 71 14 0 | 12 10 6 | 12 . . | 14 15 2 | . . | 44 14 10 | |
| 4 | Bheraya | 47 12 0 | 11 8 0 | 12 . . | 3 13 6 | . . | 31 14 6 | |
| 5 | Tumkur | 42 14 0 | 12 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 5 8 0 | . . | 25 6 0 | |
| 6 | Maharishi | 40 . . | 9 . . | 12 . . | 17 . . | . . | 11 . . | |
| 7 | Shukarpur | 44 . . | 14 . . | 12 . . | 8 6 . | . . | 23 10 0 | |
| 8 | Gramma | 42 14 0 | 13 . . | 12 . . | 12 8 . | . . | 18 6 0 | |
| | Chamarajapatna | 63 7 0 | 11 . . | 12 . . | 21 14 8 | . . | 29 8 4 | |
| | Banavara | 41 11 0 | 17 . . | 12 . . | 8 0 0 | . . | 21 11 0 | |

## III. Constitution of a "GENERAL MUZRAI FUND" for special improvements to institutions.

=======:@:=======

The Council are of opinion that the available surplus funds at the credit of the various Muzrai Institutions under Government management in the State, may, subject to the limits indicated below, be consolidated and formed into a "GENERAL MUZRAI FUND", which may be invested and the interest therefrom utilised for the benefit of Muzrai Institutions generally and also for other purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the original endowments.

In determining the proportion of the surpluses to be operated upon, the following considerations should be kept in view:--

1. Where the institution needs repairs, the amount necessary therefor should be fully set apart, and only the balance appropriated.

2. A further sum of from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.4,000/-, according to the needs and importance of the institution concerned, should be reserved in each case for the future requirements of the institution.

3. The funds of non-Hindu institutions should be kept and dealt with separatel, from the funds of Hindu institutions.

It is understood that a sum of six lacs

will be immediately available as the nucleus of the proposed Fund, which may be added to from time to time until the capital reaches the sum of ten lacs

The interest income per annum may for the present be estimated at Rs.21,500/- roughly.

Out of this, a sum of Rs.6,280/- as shown in the margin may be utilised for providing an Engineering Establishment for the inspection of the buildings and grounds attached to the various important institutions, and for drawing up estimates for repairs and improvements, as also for scrutinising the plans and estimates received from Deputy Commissioners.

| |
|---|
| 1 Assistant Engineer at an average pay of Rs.250/- per month. |
| 2 Sub Overseers at Rs.60 per month. |
| 1. Draughtsman at Rs.40 per month. |
| 4 peons, Rs.30 per month. |
| Total Rs.440 per month or Rs.5280 per annum. |
| Travelling allowances and contingencies, Rs.1,000 per annum. |
| Grand total Rs.6,280/- per annum. |

Also a grant of Rs.10,000/- may be made for special improvements to Muzrai Institutions by way of supplementing the existing State Grant of Rs.10,000/-. The utilization of the balance may be considered separately.

(A)

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## "GENERAL MUZRAI FUND"

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By interest partly at 3½% and partly at 4% on an estimated capital of 6 lacs available immediately. - - - - | 21,500 | Immediately after reorganization. | |
| | | 1. Special Engineering Establishment. | |
| | | (a) Assistant Engineer at an average pay of Rs.250/- - | 3,000 |
| | | (b) 2 Sub-overseers at an average pay of Rs.60/- - | 1,440 |
| | | (c) 4 Peons at a monthly cost of Rs.30/-. - - - | 360 |
| | | (d) Travelling allowance and contingencies. - - | 1,000 |
| | | | 6,280 |
| By interest at the same calculation on an estimated capital of 10 lacs which is expected to be available some years hence. | 36,000 | 2. Annual grant for special improvements to Muzrai Institutions. - - - - | 10,000 |
| | | 3. Available for other special purposes immediately. - | 5,220 |
| | | Total. | 21,500 |

Note:-- The additional income accruing from accretions to the capital will be available for other improvements which may be ordered from time to time.

III.

Papers relating to the constitution of a "General Muzrai Fund", for special improvements to institutions.

Confo 6092 & 7-4-1

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
MYSORE.

==========

READ:--

Government Proceedings No.2066-7/Muz.F.652-12-1 dated 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar and G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a joint report upon the organization and working o the Muzrai Department.

2. Letter No.6/S.C. dated the 26th January 1914 from the Members of the Muzrai Committee submitting for the orders of Government a memorandum dealing with the general principles relating to the reorganization of the Muzrai Department and among others the directions in which the surplus funds of Muzrai Institutions may profitably be utilized.

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ORDER THEREON: NO. 2526-37 & 391-15-1 Dy 2-4-1917

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The report of the Committee and the additional information supplied by

the Muzrai Superintendent regarding the estimated resources of institutions have been under the consideration of Government for some time past. While on the one hand there are a number of institutions which have large surpluses at their credit and recurring savings from their annual income, there are other important institutions which have no funds of their own to look to for any special improvements or even ordinary repairs. The State Grant of Rs.10,000 annually provided in the Budget to aid in the construction and repairs of Muzrai institutions has been found to be inadequate. The Government consider that the surplus funds of the more favoured institutions cannot be utilised for a more useful purpose than the improvement of other important though poorer institutions.

2. The Government are accordingly pleased to direct that the available surplus funds at the credit of the various Muzrai institutions under Government management in the State, be, subject to the limits indicated below, consolidated and formed into a "GENERAL MUZRAI FUND" to be invested and the interest therefrom utilised for the benefit of Muzrai institutions generally and also for other purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the original endowments.

3. In determining the proportion of the surpluses to be operated upon, the following considerations should be kept in view:--

1. Where the institution needs repairs, the amount necessary therefor should be fully set apart, and only the balance appropriated.

2. A further sum of from Rs.200( to Rs.4000 according to the needs and importance of the institution concerned, should be reserved in eac case for the future requirements of the institution.

3. The funds of non-Hindu institutions should be kept and dealt with separately from the funds of Hindu institutions

4. The actual amount that can be made available from the surpluses at the credit of the various institutions, for incorporation in this Fund, will have to be decided after a careful enquiry into their existing conditions and future requirements, and the Muzrai Superintendent is requested to take up the work systematically and submit a detailed report on the subject within six months.

5. In the meantime it is understood from the forecast estimate made by the Muzrai Superintendent that a su.

of approximately six lacs will be immediately available as the nucleus of the proposed Fund and that the interest earnings of this sum will be about Rs.21,500. The Muzrai Superintendent proposes that an Engineering Establishment as shown in the margin may be provided out of this income for the inspection of the buildings and grounds attached to the various important institutions and for drawing up estimates for repairs and improvements, as also for scrutinizing the plans and estimates received from Deputy Commissioners. In addition, the Muzrai Superintendent recommends that a grant of Rs.10,000 may be made for special improvements to Muzrai institutions by way of supplementing the existing State Grant of Rs.10,000 The Government approve of these recommendations and direct that they be given effect to as soon as final orders on the constitution of the Fund are passed.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1 Assistant Engineer at an average pay of Rs.250 per month. - | 250 |
| 2 Sub Overseers at Rs.60 per month. - - | 120 |
| 1 Draughtsman at Rs.40 per month. - - | 40 |
| 4 Peons, Rs.30 per month. | 30 |
| Total. - - | 440 P.M. or 5280 P.A. |
| Travelling allowances and contingencies. - - | 1000 " |
| | 6280 " |

13-9-16

12-9-16

For Secretary to Governmen
General Department.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
" Comptroller to Government.
" Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
" Members of the Committee.

# Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

## G. O. No. 2526-37—Muz. 391-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917.

**Constitution of a " General Muzrai Fund."**

Directs the —— out of the available surpluses at the credit of the Muzrai Institutions under Government Management and provides for the entertainment of an Engineering Establishment for the inspection of the buildings and grounds attached to the various important institutions, etc.

W D 2491—GPB—2)5—25-4 17.

**Constitution of a General Muzrai Fund.**

No. 2526-37—Muz. 391-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No 2066 7—Muz F 652-12-1, dated the 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs C Srikanteswara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police and G Aravamudu Iyengar Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a joint report upon the organisation and working of the Muzrai Department

2 Letter No 6 S C dated the 26th January 1914, from the Members of the Muzrai Committee submitting for the orders of Government a memorandum dealing with the general principles relating to the reorganisation of the Muzrai Department and among others the direction in which the surplus funds of Muzrai Institutions may profitably be utilised

**Order No. 2526-37—Muz. 391-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917.**

The report of the Committee and the additional information supplied by the Muzrai Superintendent regarding the estimated resources of institutions have been under the consideration of Government for some time past. While on the one hand there are a number of institutions which have large surpluses at their credit and recurring savings from their annual income, there are other important institutions which have no funds of their own to look to for any special improvements or even ordinary repairs The State Grant of Rs. 10,000 annually provided in the Budget to aid in the construction and repairs of Muzrai institutions has been found to be inadequate The Government consider that the surplus funds of the more favoured institutions cannot be utilised for a more useful purpose than the improvement of other important though poorer institutions.

2. The Government are accordingly pleased to direct that the available surplus funds at the credit of the various Muzrai institutions under Government management in the State be, subject to the limits indicated below, consolidated and formed into a "GENERAL MUZRAI FUND" to be invested and the interest therefrom utilised for the benefit of Muzrai institutions generally and also for other purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the original endowments.

3. In determining the proportion of the surpluses to be operated upon, the following considerations should be kept in view:—

(1) Where the institution needs repairs, the amount necessary therefor should be fully set apart, and only the balance appropriated.

(2) A further sum of from Rs 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 according to the needs and importance of the institution concerned, should be reserved in each case for the future requirements of the institution.

(3) The funds of non-Hindu institutions should be kept and dealt with separately from the funds of Hindu institutions.

4. The actual amount that can be made available from the surpluses at the credit of the various institutions for incorporation in this Fund, will have to be decided after a careful enquiry into their existing conditions and future requirements, and the Muzrai Superintendent is requested to take up the work systematically and submit a detailed report on the subject within six months.

No. 2526-37—Muz. 391-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917.

5. In the meantime, it is understood from the forecast estimate made by the Muzrai Superintendent that a sum of approximately six lakhs will be immediately available as the nucleus of the proposed Fund and that the interest earnings of this sum will be about Rs. 21,500. The Muzrai Superintendent proposes that an Engineering Establishment as shown in the margin may be provided out of this income for the inspection of the buildings and grounds attached to the various important institutions and for drawing up estimates for repairs and improvements, as also for scrutinising the plans and estimates received from Deputy Commissioners. In addition, the Muzrai Superintendent recommends that a grant of Rs. 10.000 may be made for special improvements to Muzrai institutions by way of supplementing the existing State Grant of Rs. 10,000. The Government approve of these recommendations and direct that they be given effect to as soon as final orders on the constitution of the Fund are passed.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| One Assistant Engineer at an average pay of Rs 250 per month | 250 |
| Two Sub Overseers at Rs. 60 per month | 120 |
| One Draughtsman at Rs. 40 per month | 40 |
| Four peons, Rs. 30 per month | 30 |
| Per mensem ... | 440 |
| or | |
| Per annum | 5,280 |
| Travelling allowances and contingencies Per annum | 1,000 |
| Total per annum | 6,280 |

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
*Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.*

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore
The Members of the Committee

Exd.—R. A.